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Ho et al.

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(54) **ELECTRONIC-INTEGRATION COMPATIBLE PHOTONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING ELECTRONIC-INTEGRATION COMPATIBLE PHOTONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT**

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(21) Appl. No.: **12/626,178**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 25, 2009**

Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02B 6/00 (2006.01)
H01L 21/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **385/14; 385/1; 385/11; 385/43; 385/131; 438/29; 438/31**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **385/1, 11, 385/122, 14, 43, 49, 31, 42, 120, 130, 131, 385/132, 141; 438/29, 31**

See application file for complete search history.

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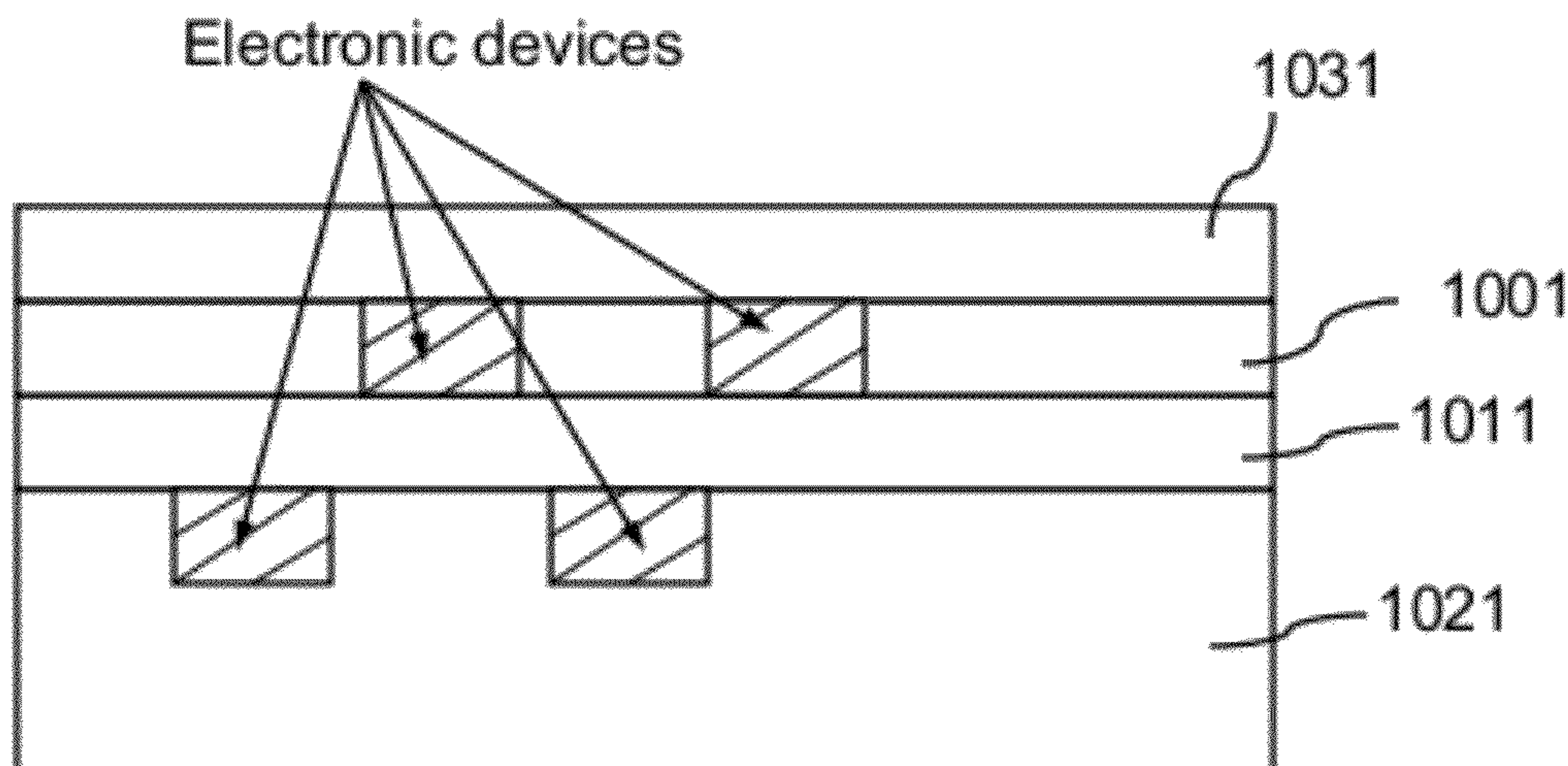
Primary Examiner — Brian Healy

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — William L. Botjer

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An electronic-integration compatible photonic integrated circuit (EIC-PIC) for achieving high-performance computing and signal processing is provided. The electronic-integration compatible photonic integrated circuit comprises a plurality of electronic circuit structures and a plurality of photonic circuit structures. The electronic and photonic circuit structures are integrated by a process referred to as monolithic integration. An electronic circuit structure includes one or more electronic devices and a photonic circuit structure includes one or more photonic devices. The integration steps of electronic and photonic devices are further inserted into standard CMOS process. The photonic circuit structures and the electronic circuit structures are integrated to form the electronic-integration compatible photonic integrated circuit device.

22 Claims, 56 Drawing Sheets



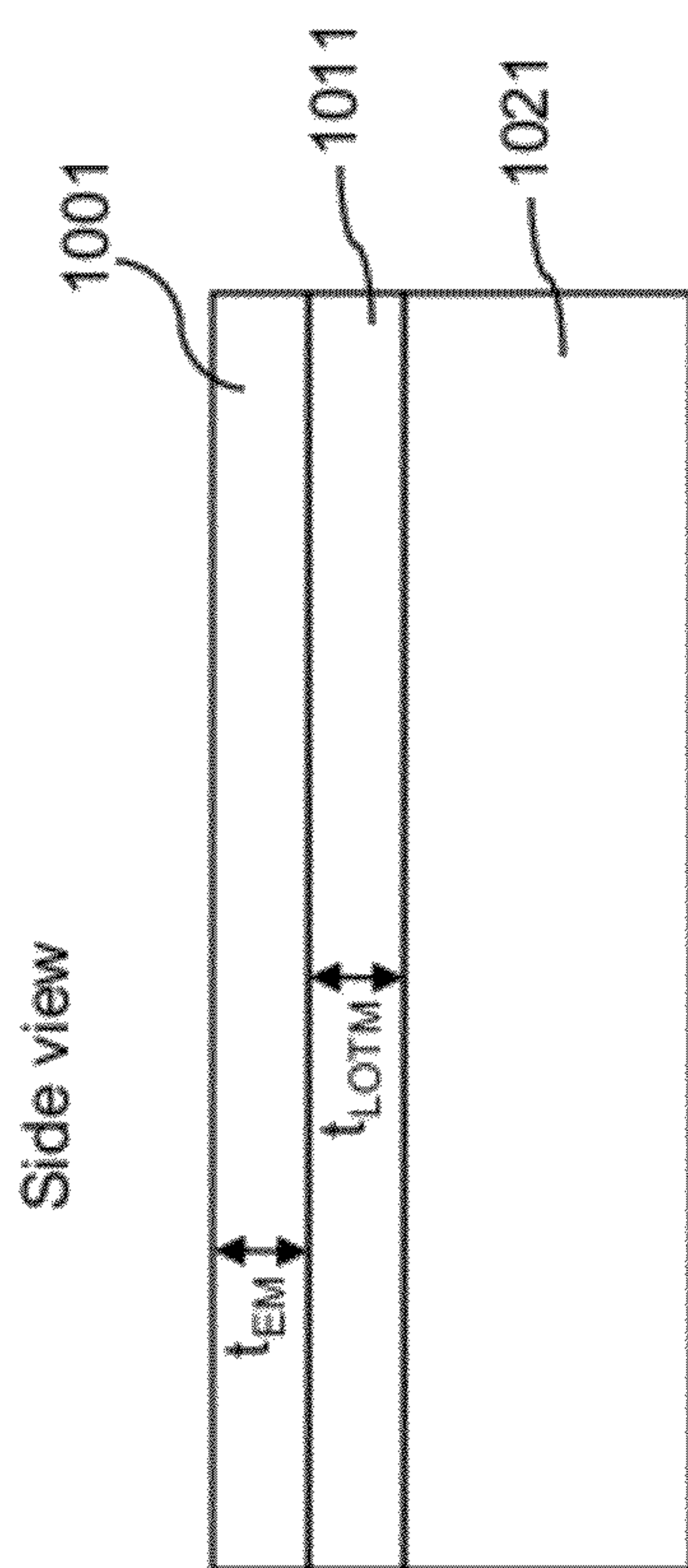


FIG. 1

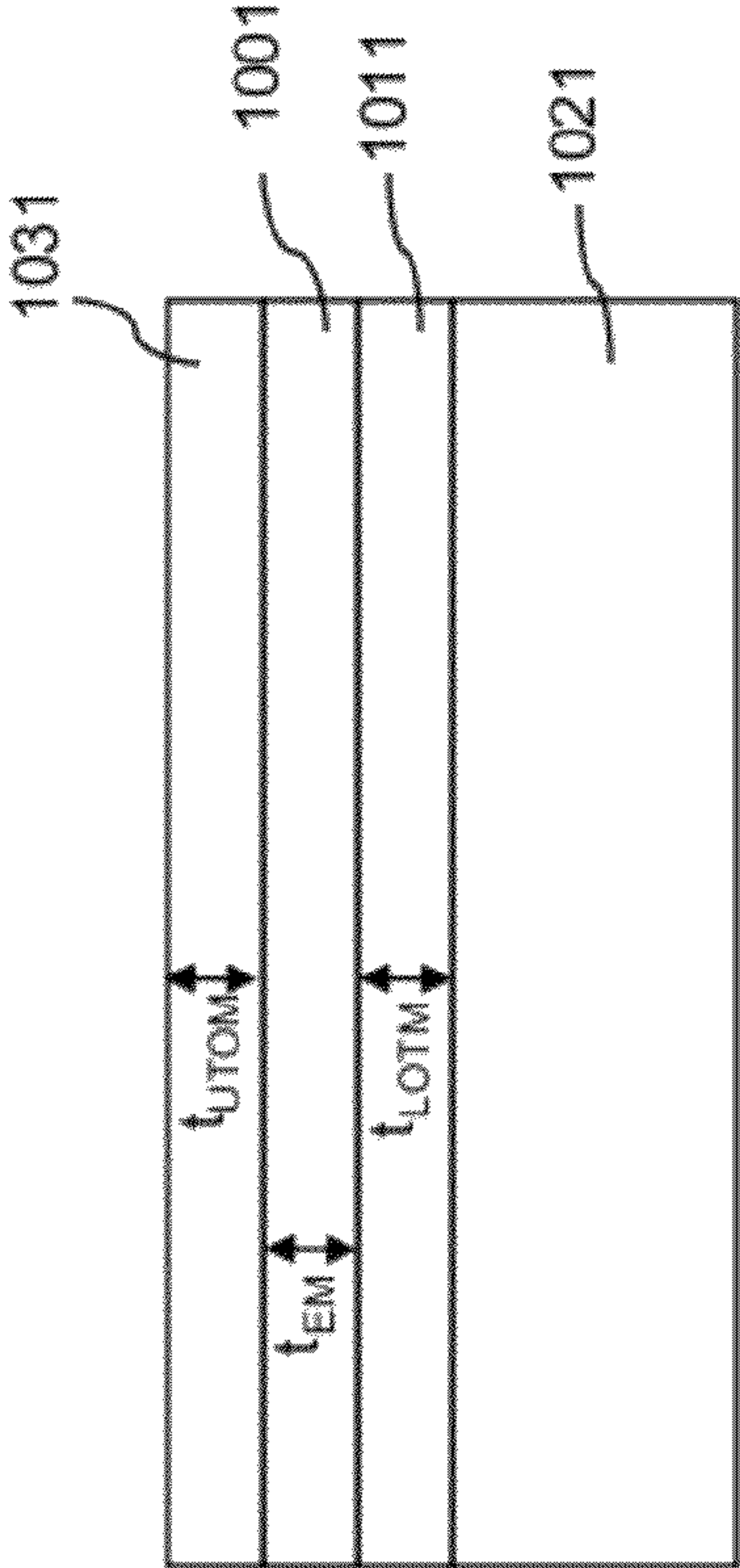


FIG. 2

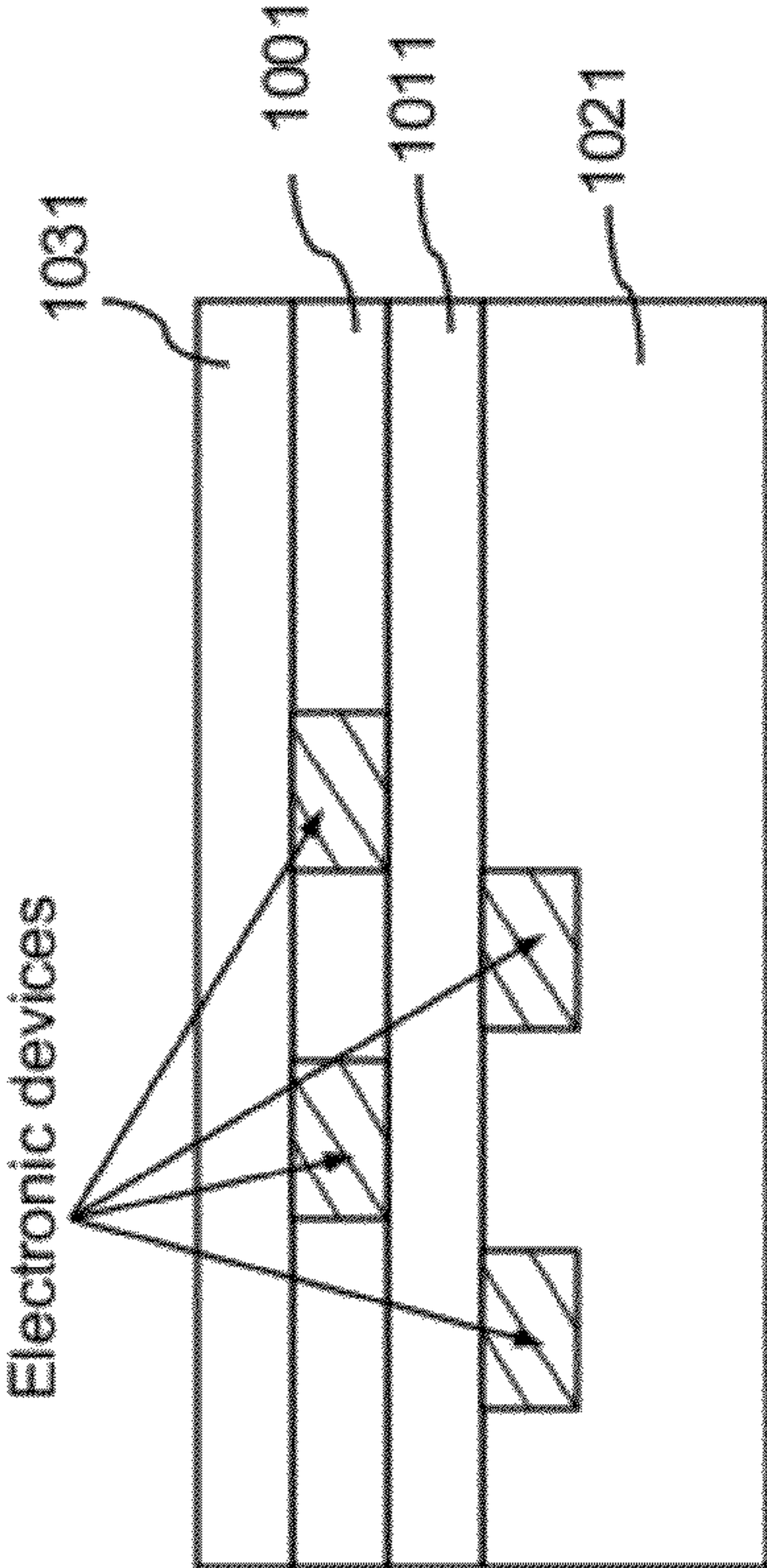


FIG. 3

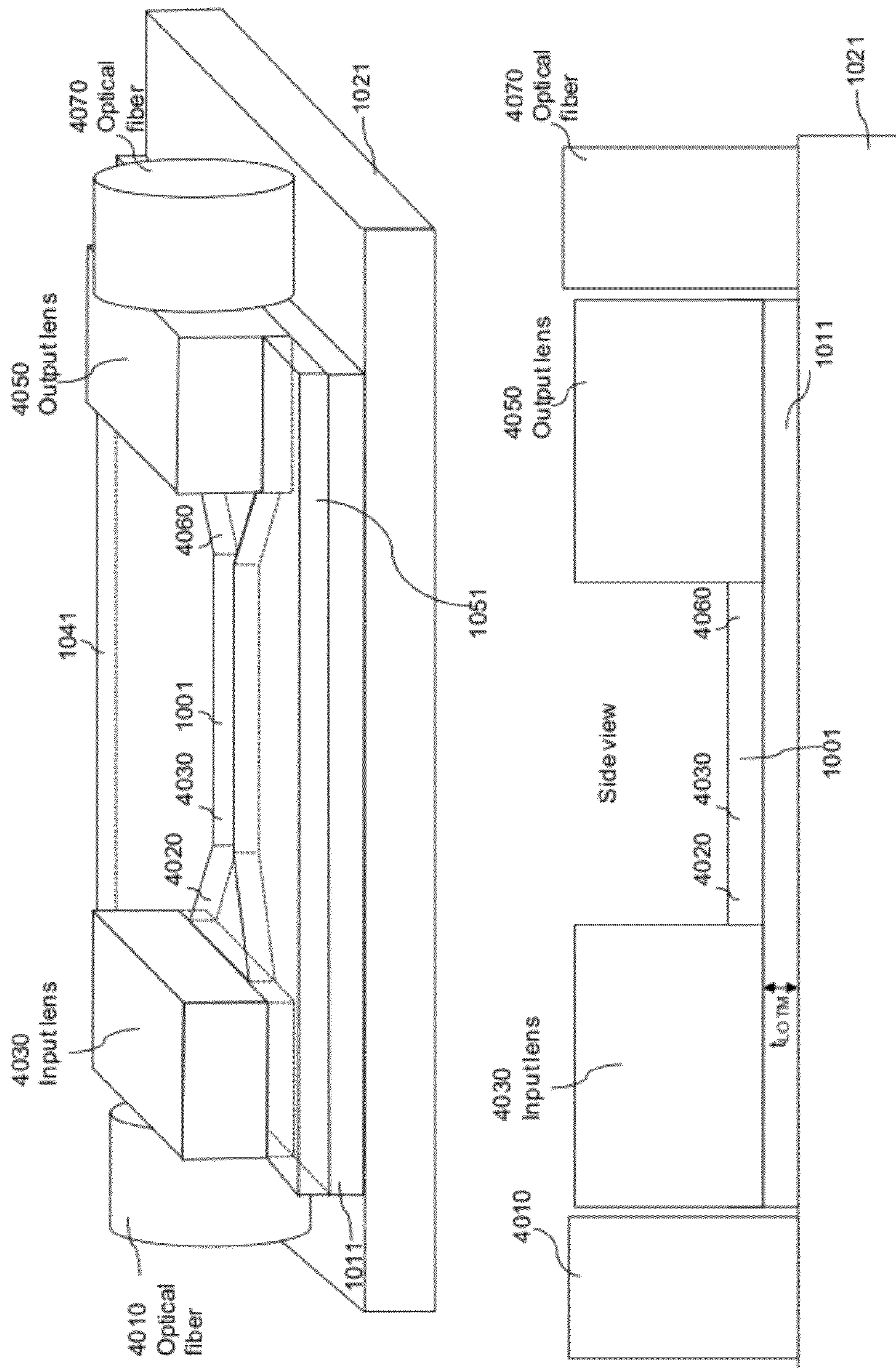


FIG. 4

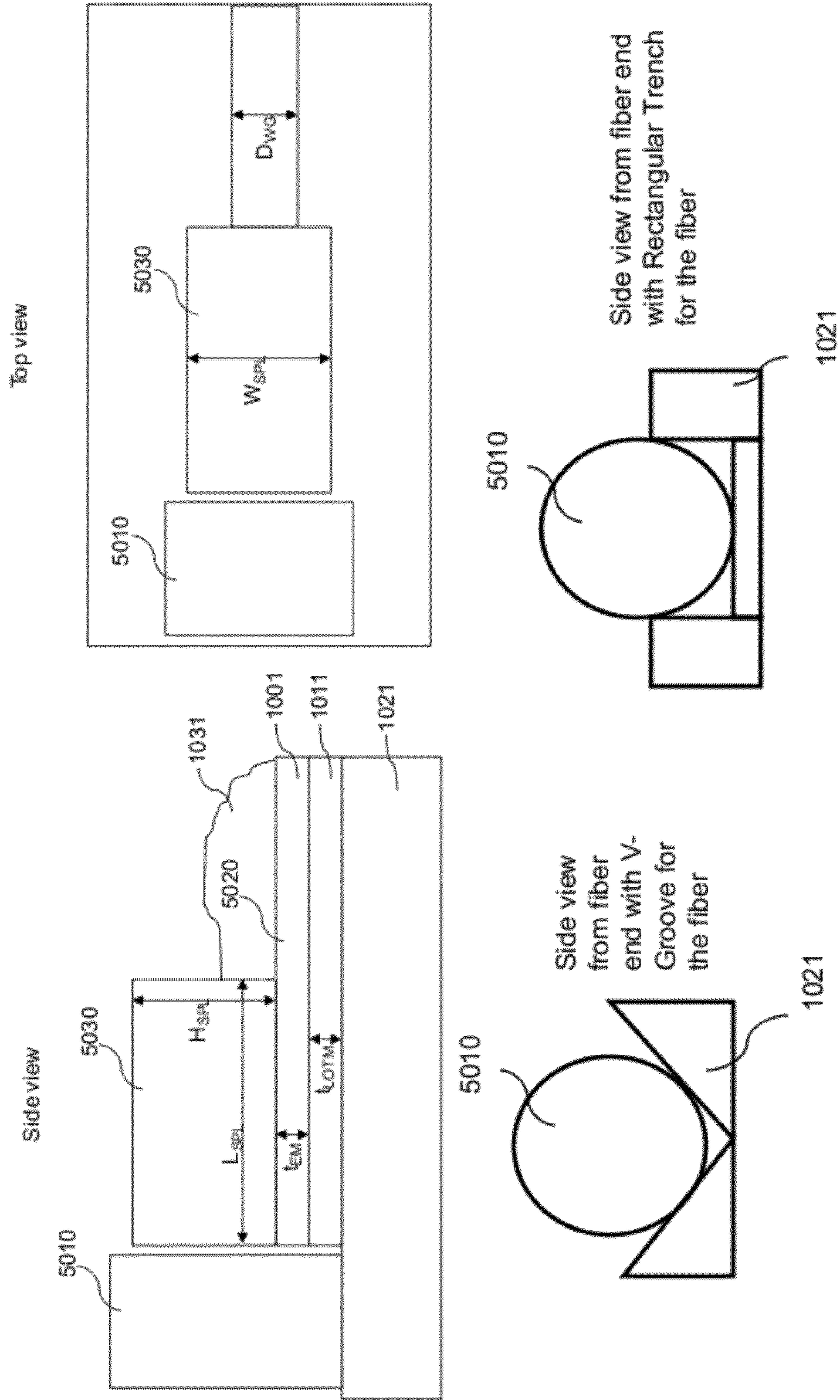


FIG. 5

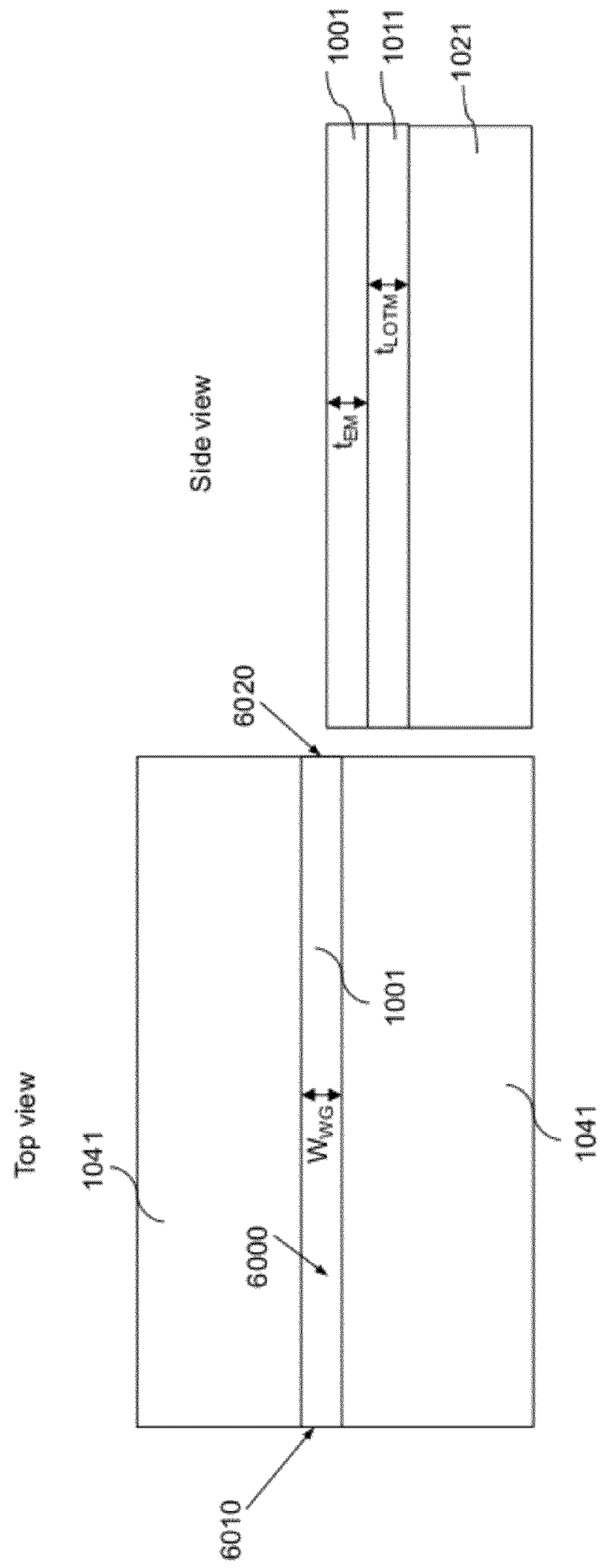


FIG. 6

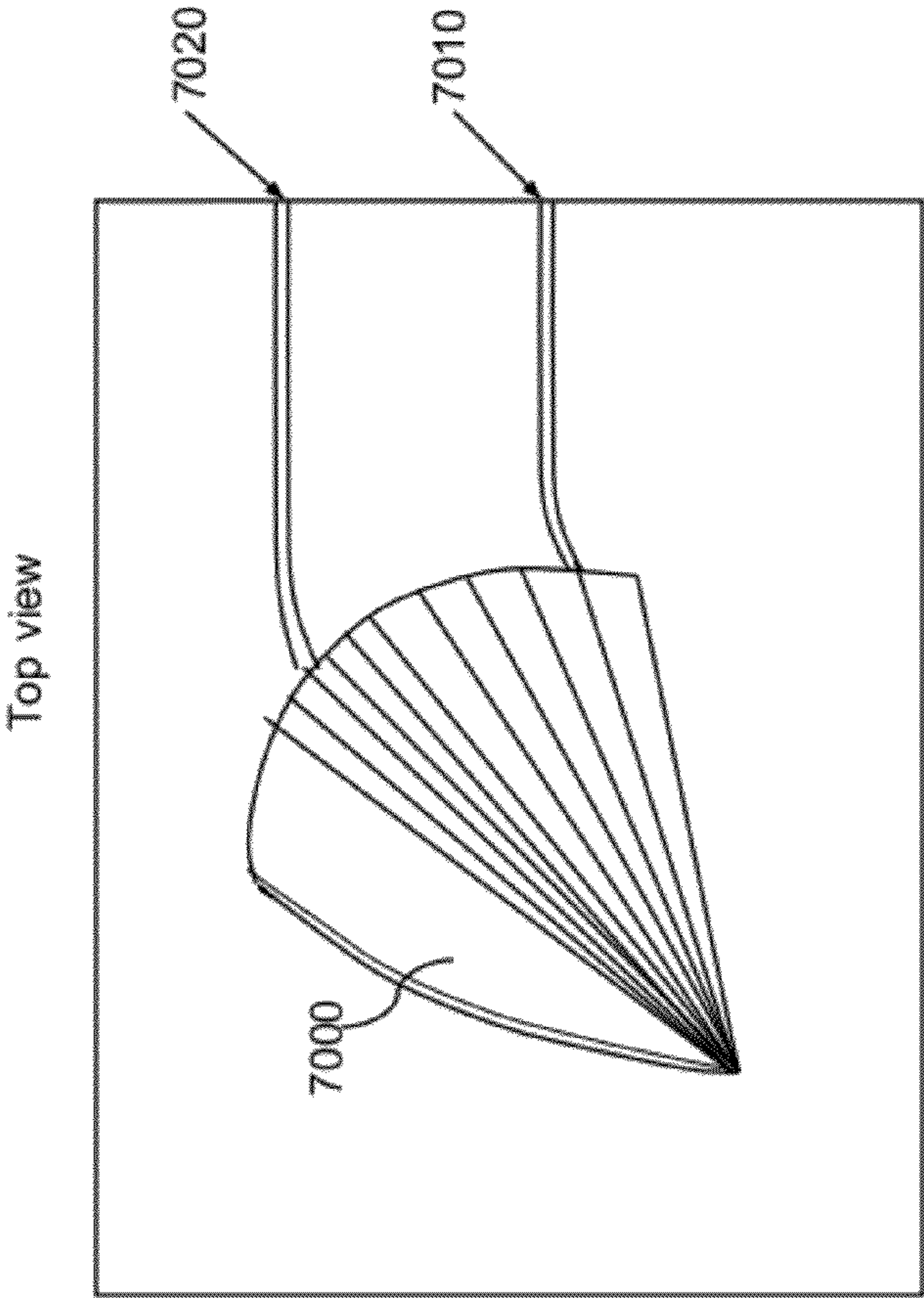


FIG. 7

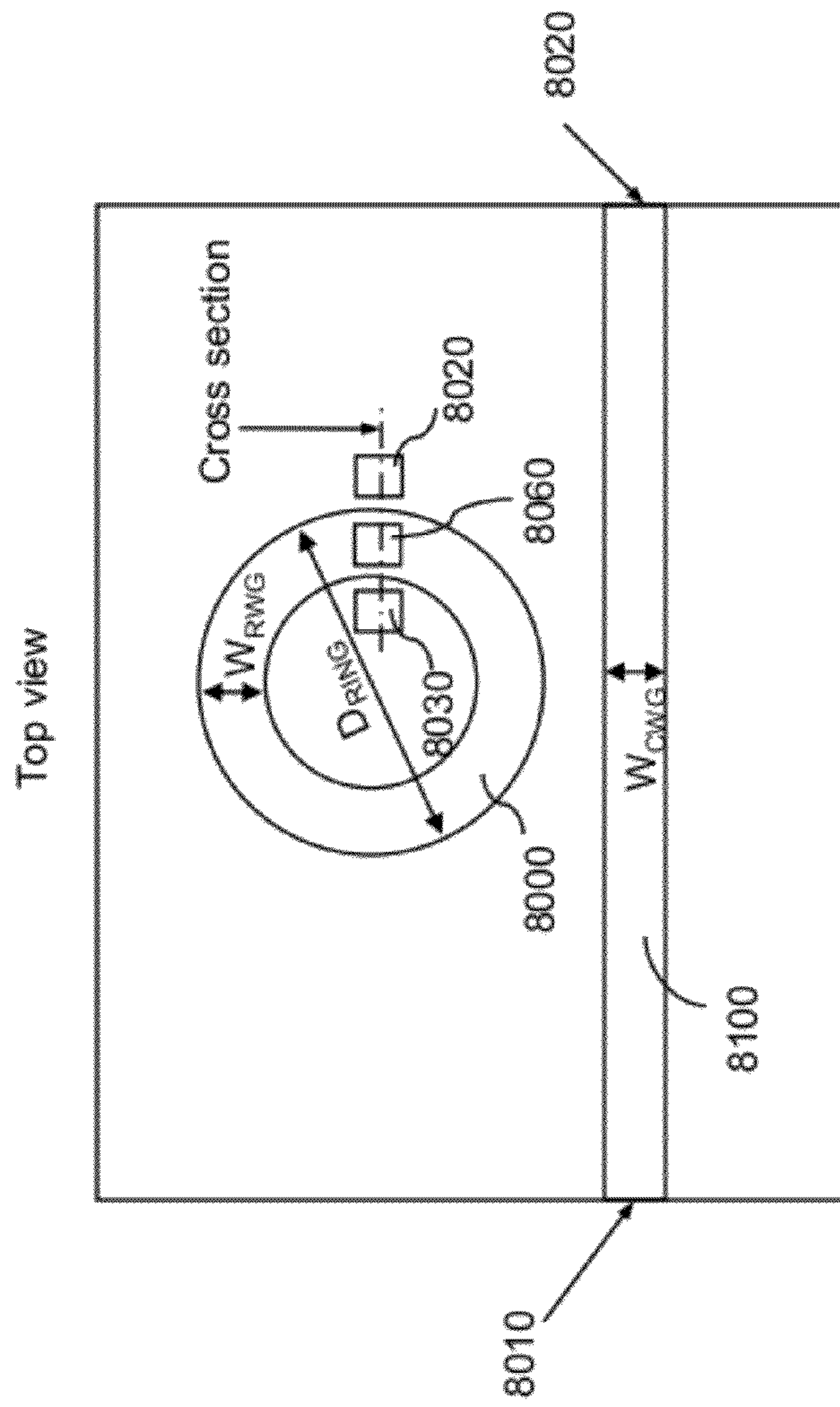


FIG. 8A

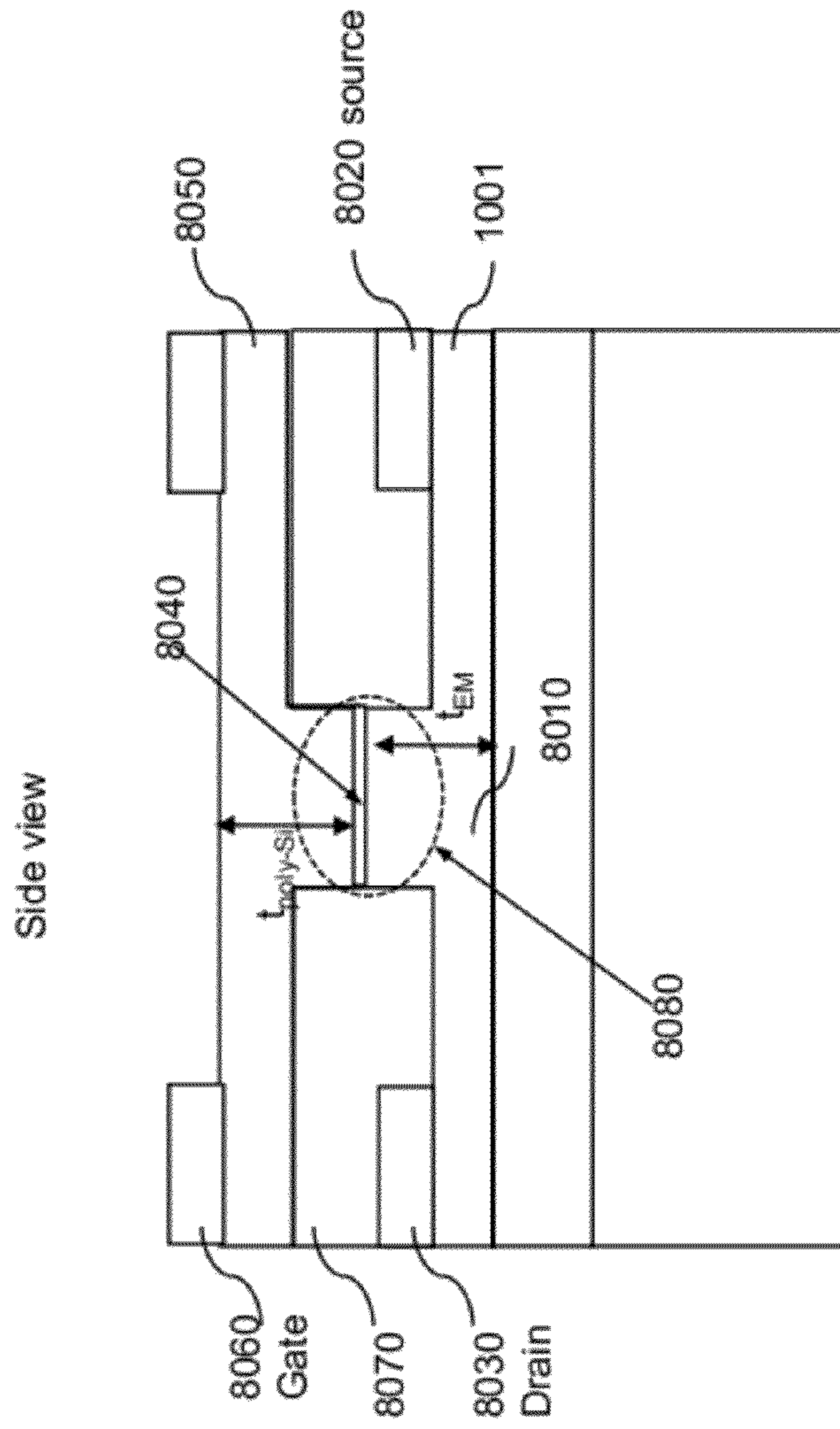


FIG. 8B

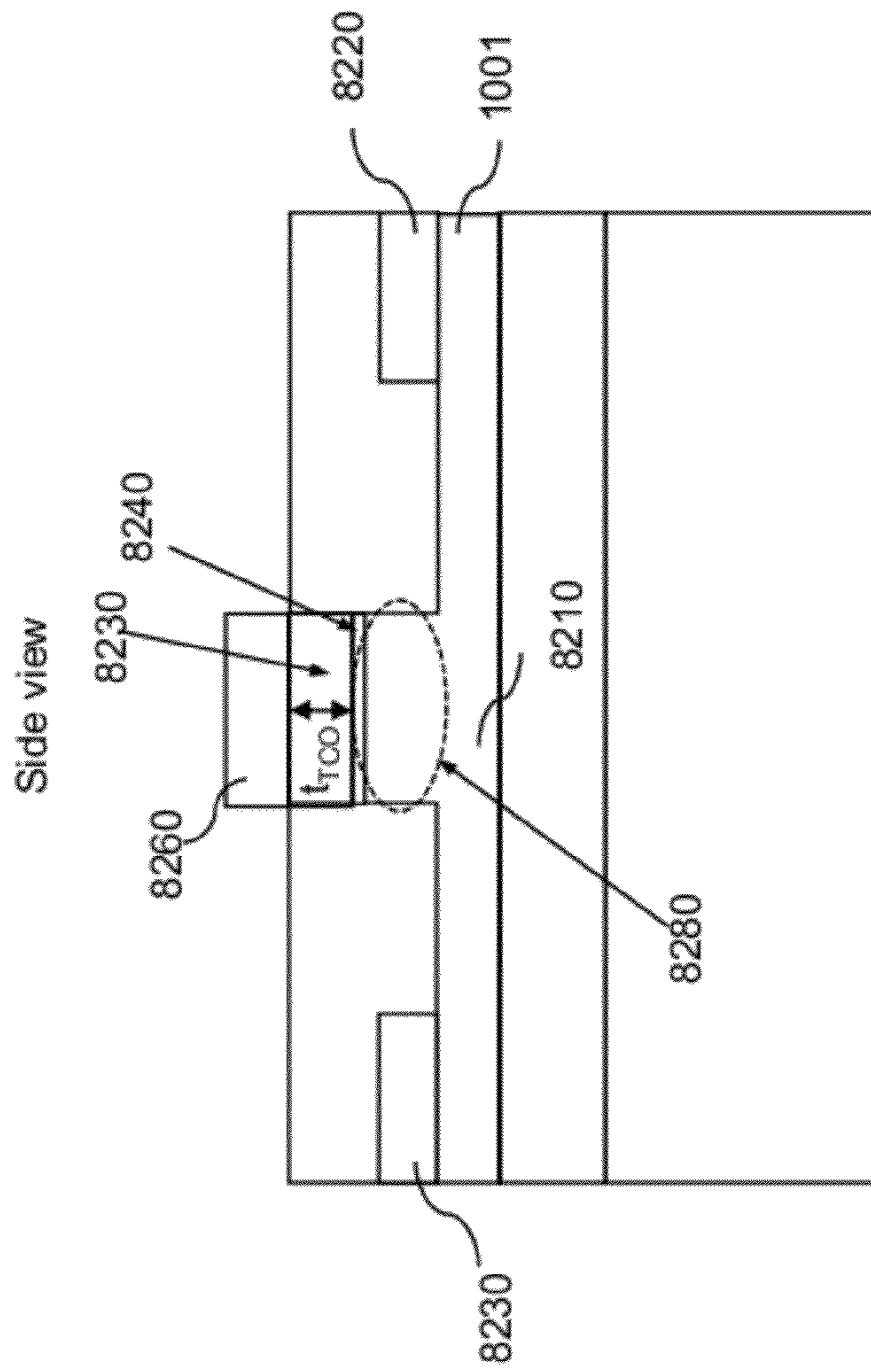


FIG. 8C

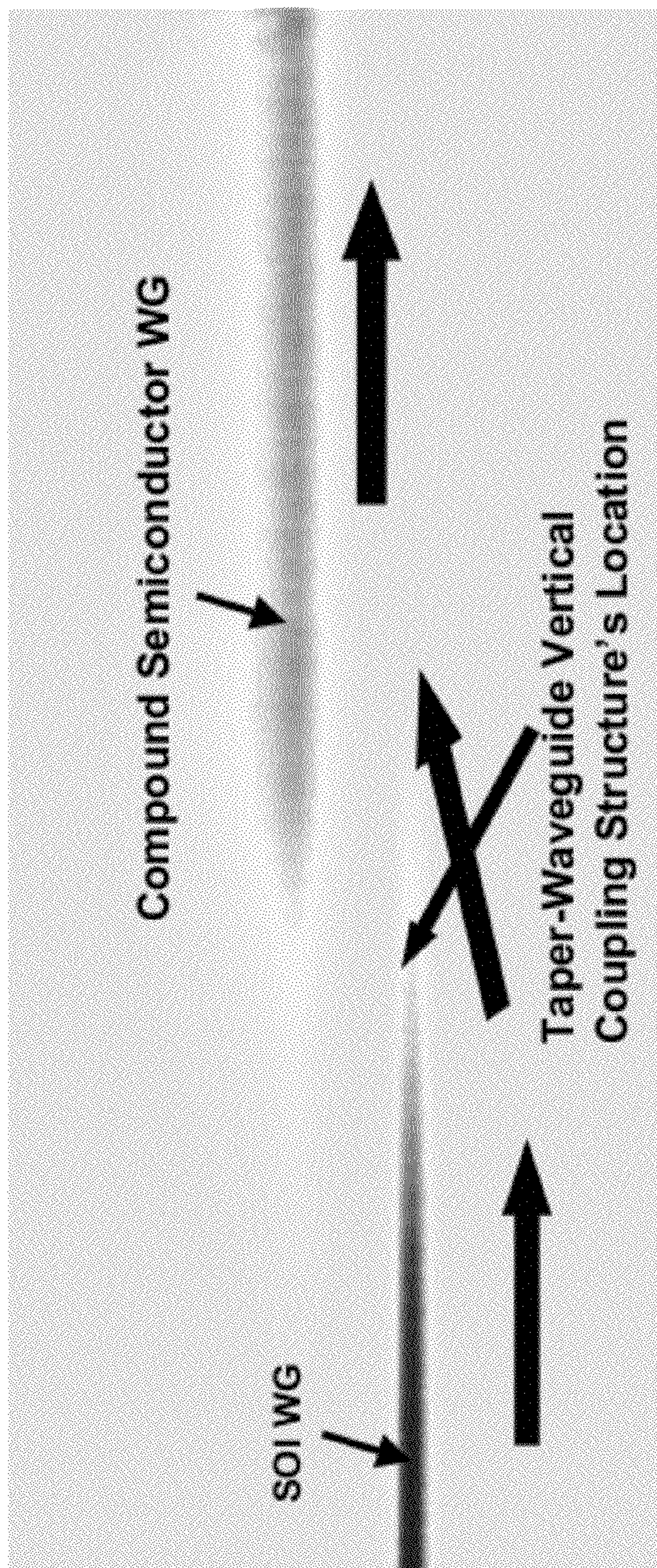


FIG. 9

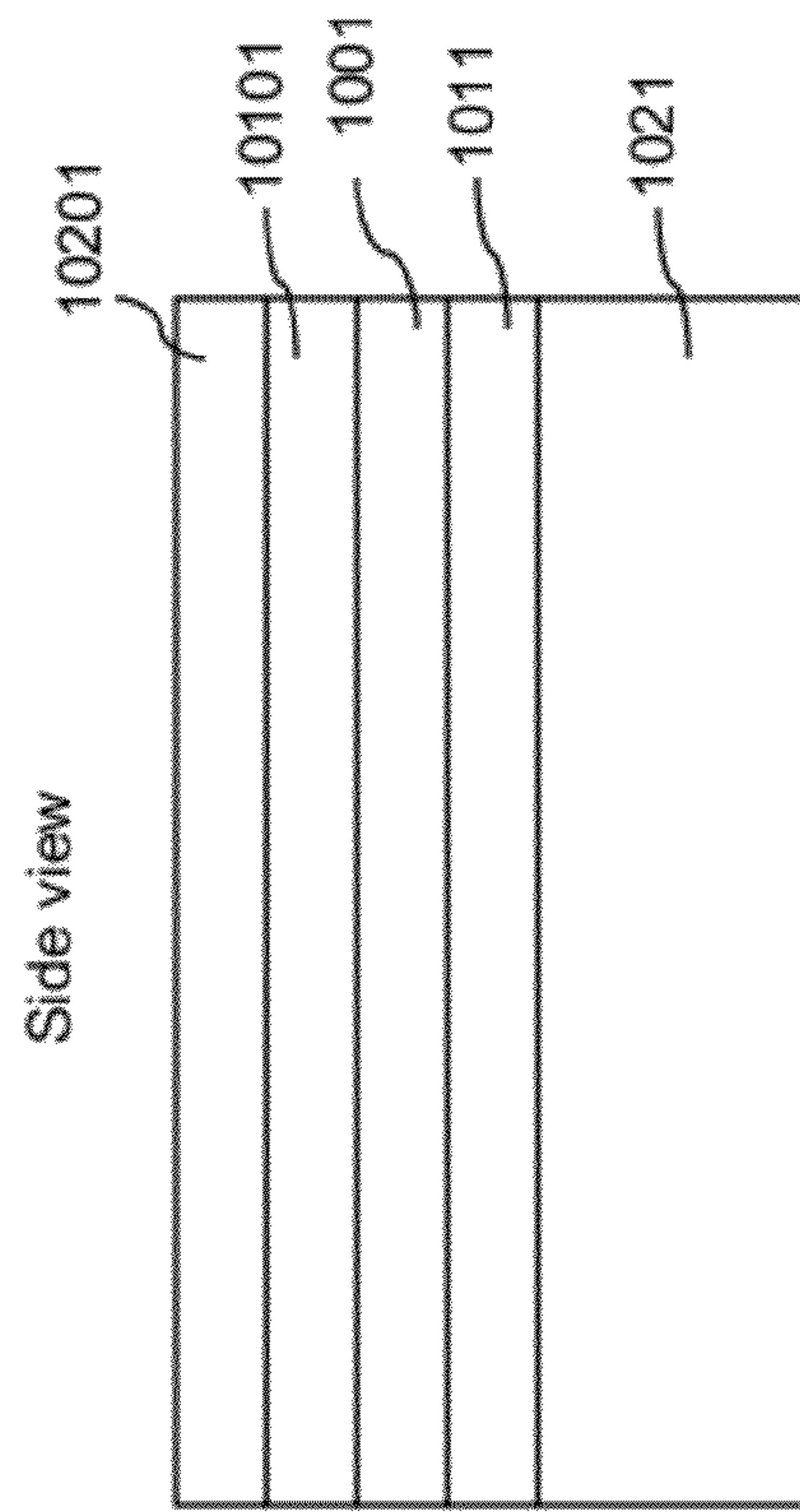


FIG. 10A

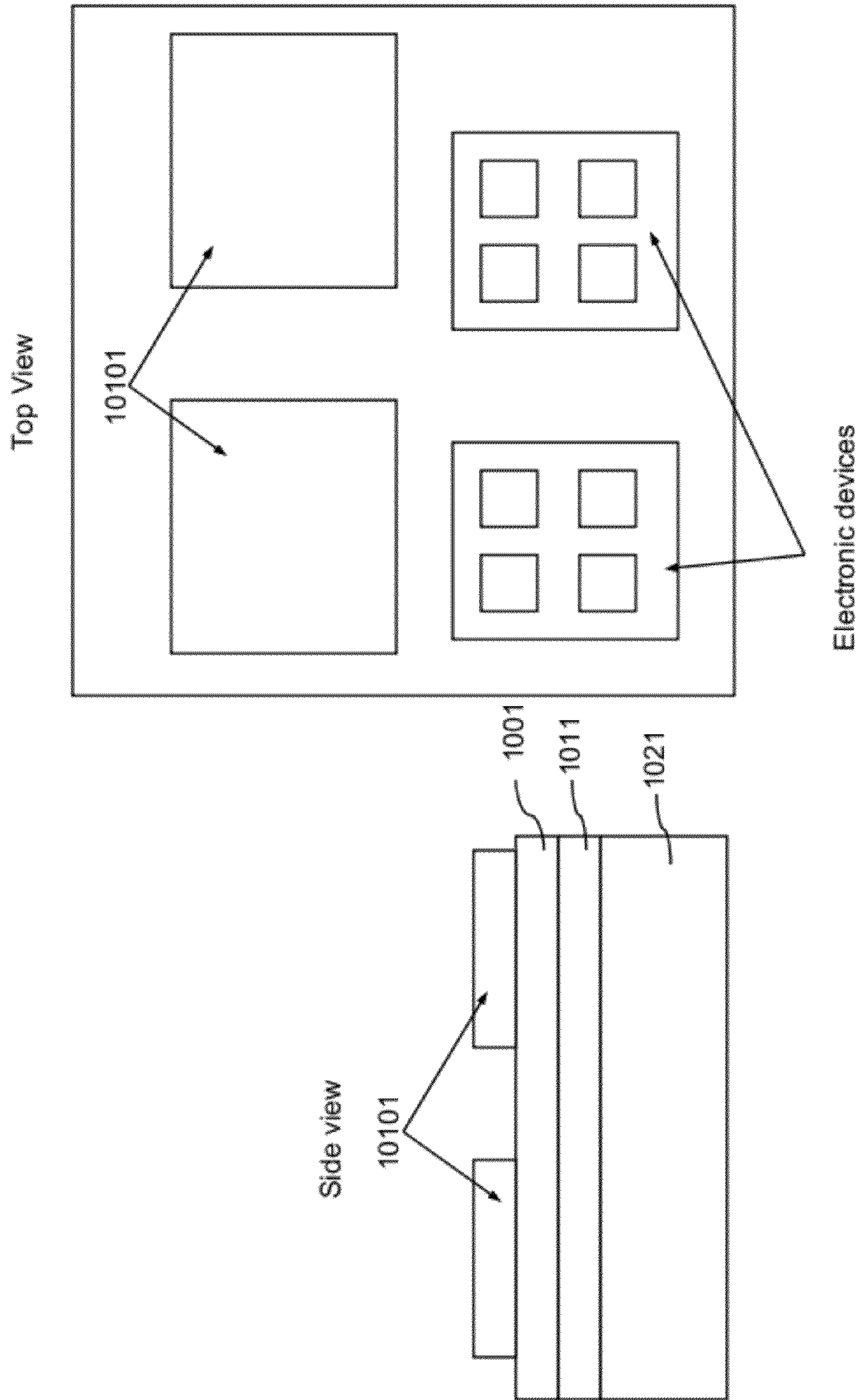


FIG. 10B

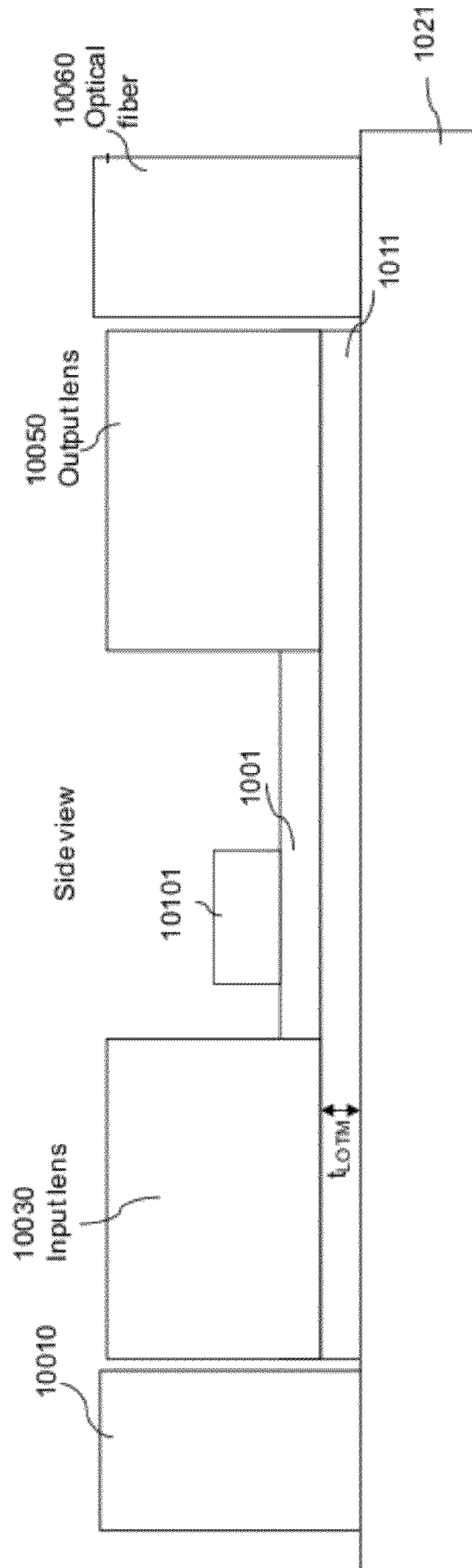
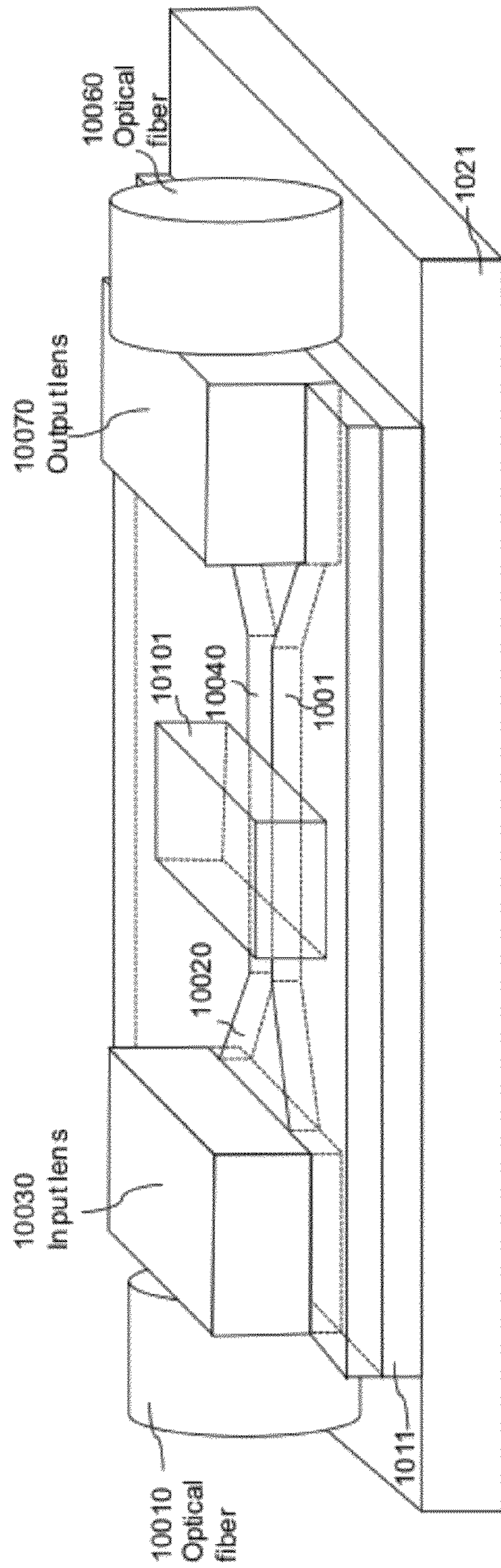


FIG. 10C

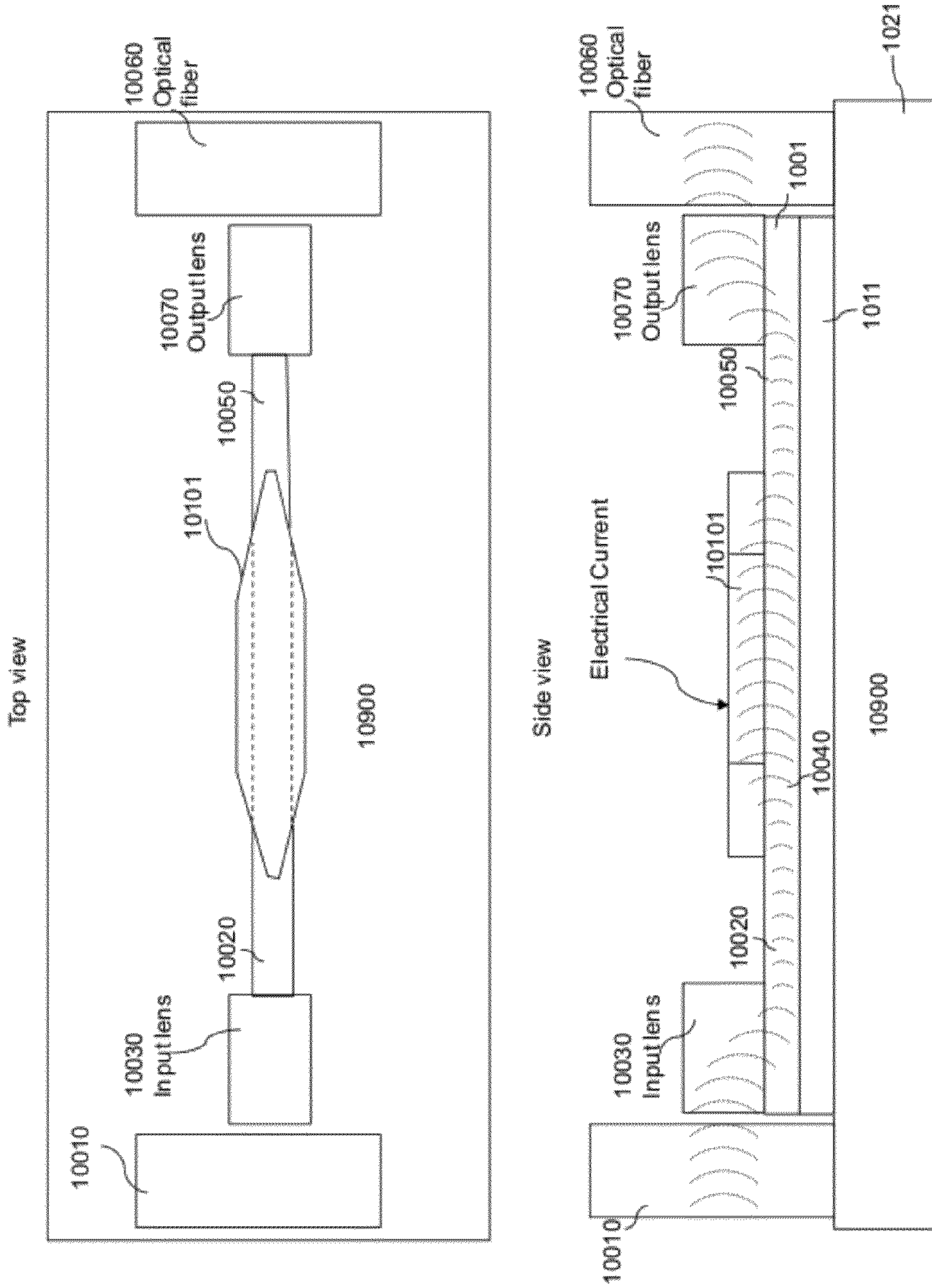


FIG. 10D

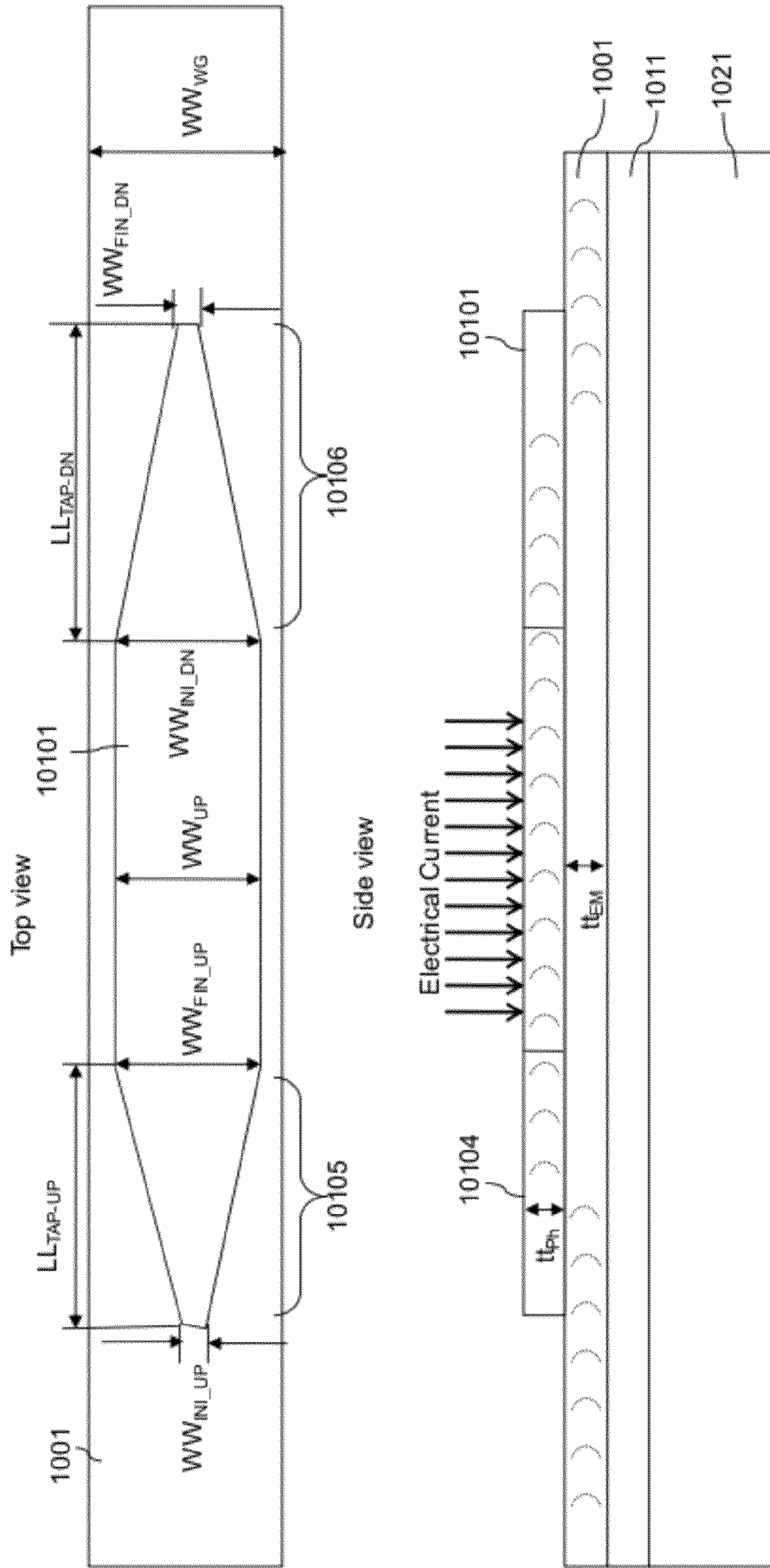


FIG. 10E

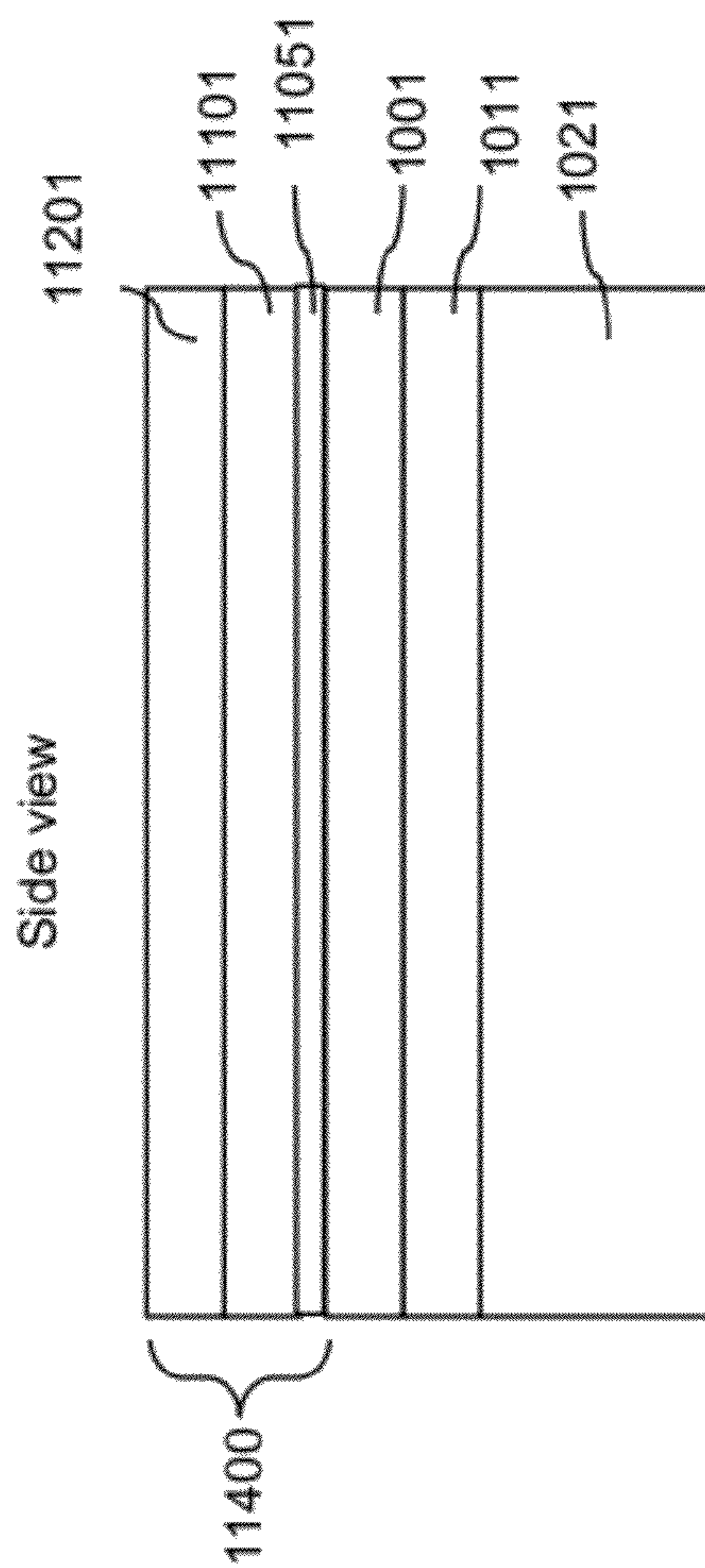


FIG. 11A

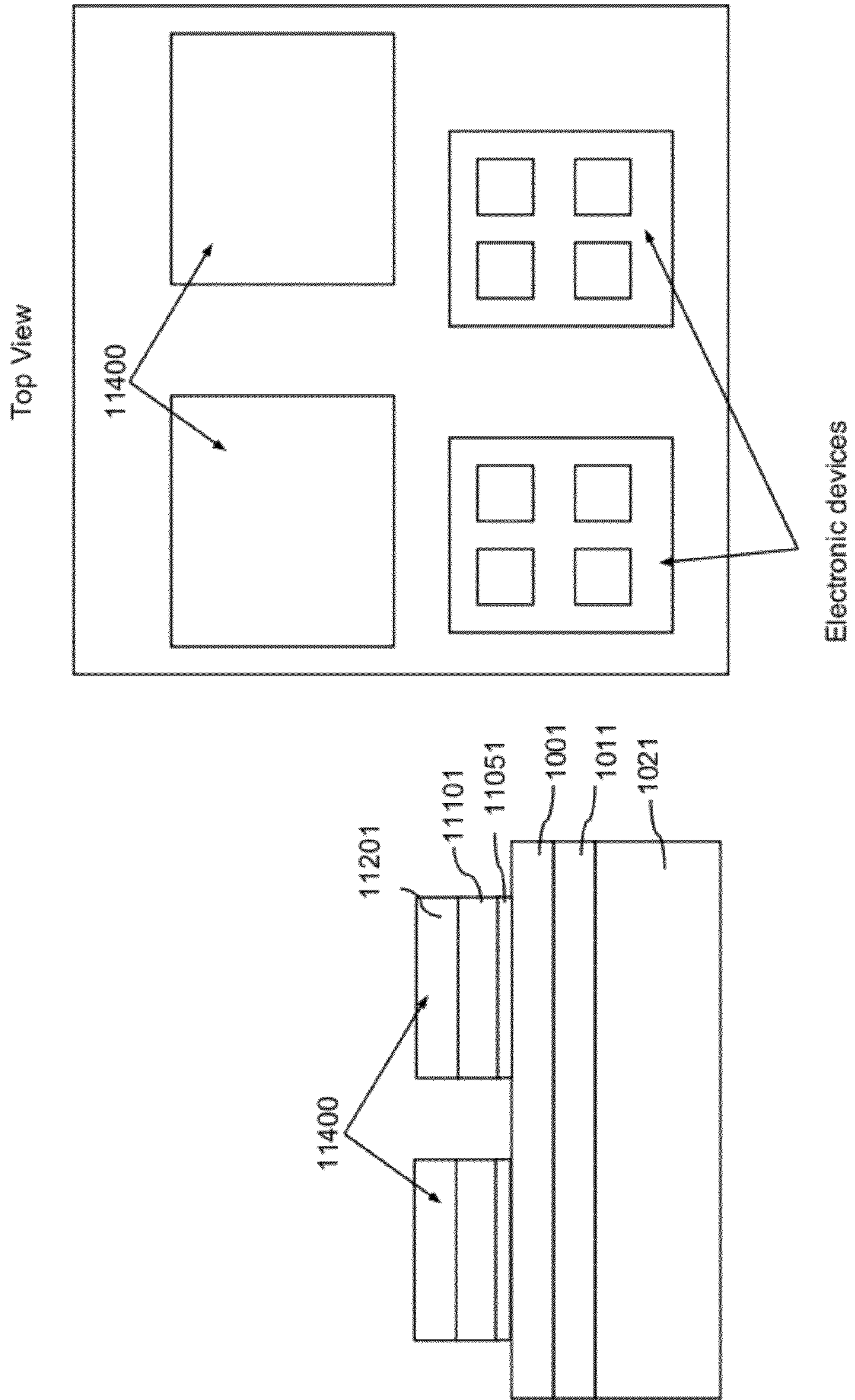


FIG. 11B

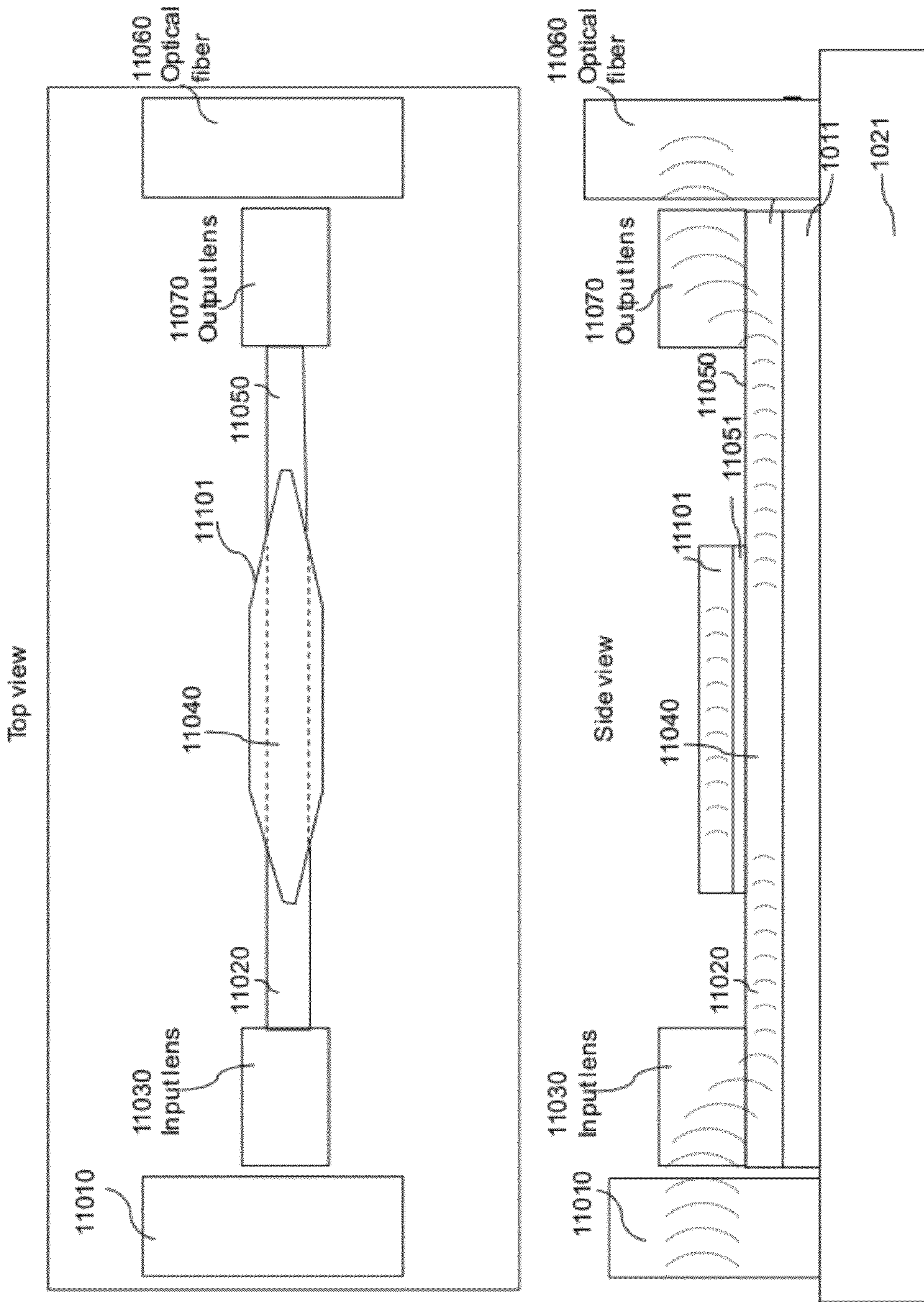


FIG. 11C

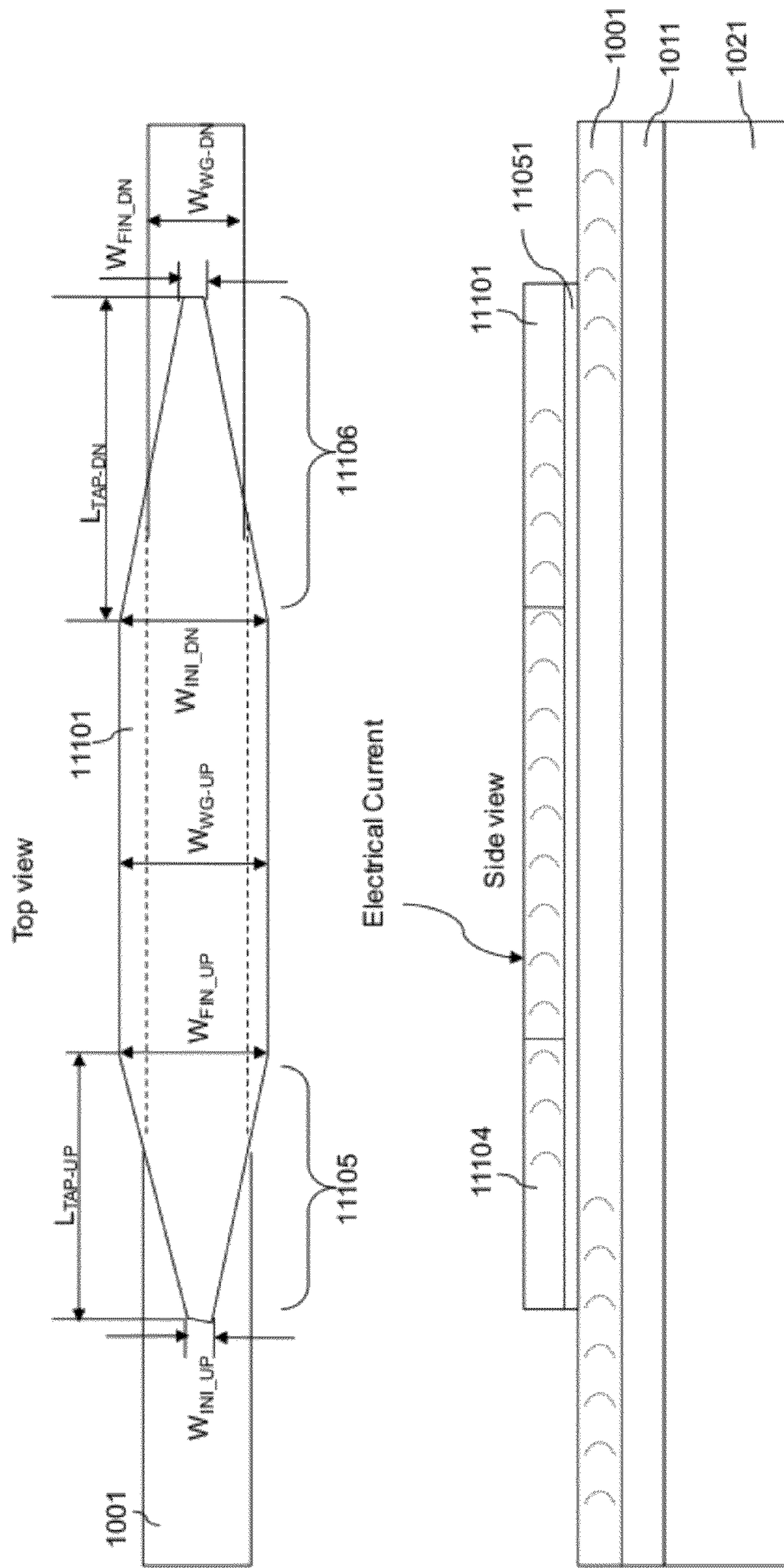


FIG. 11D

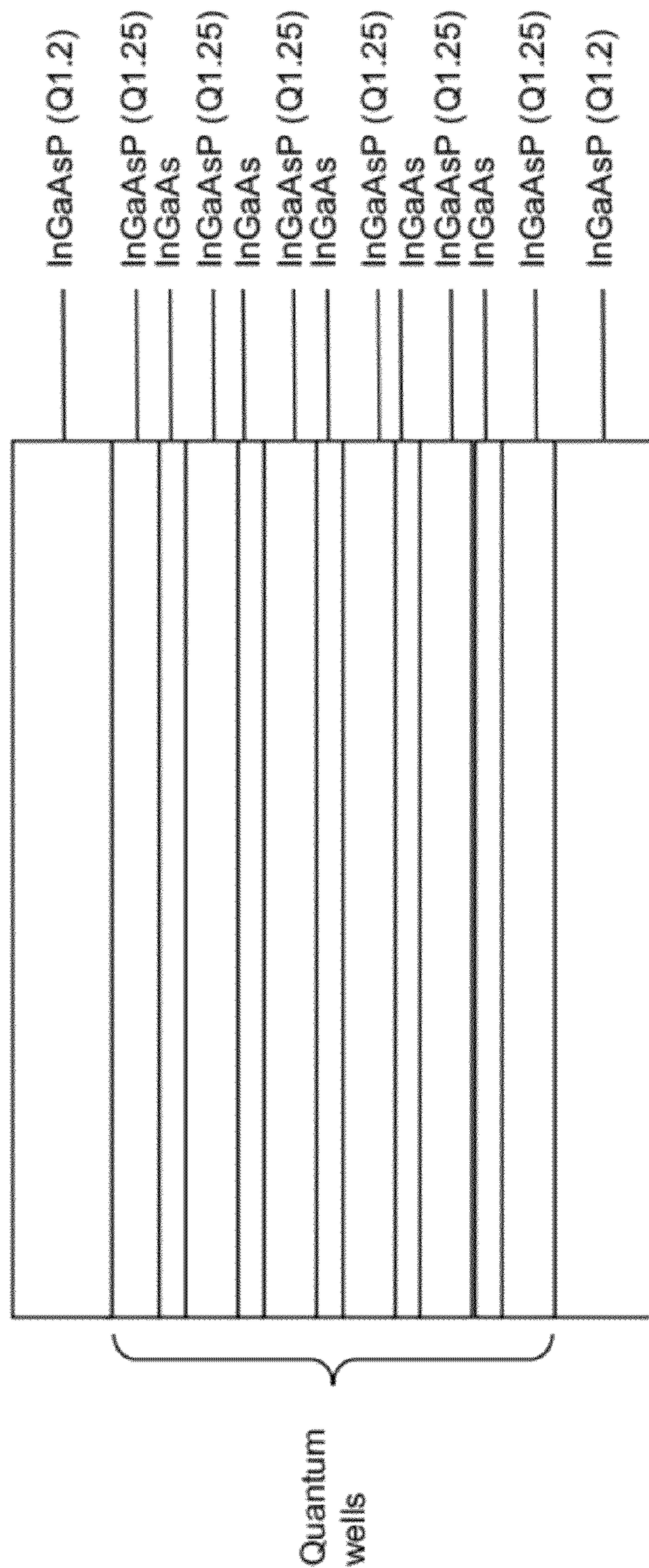


FIG. 11E

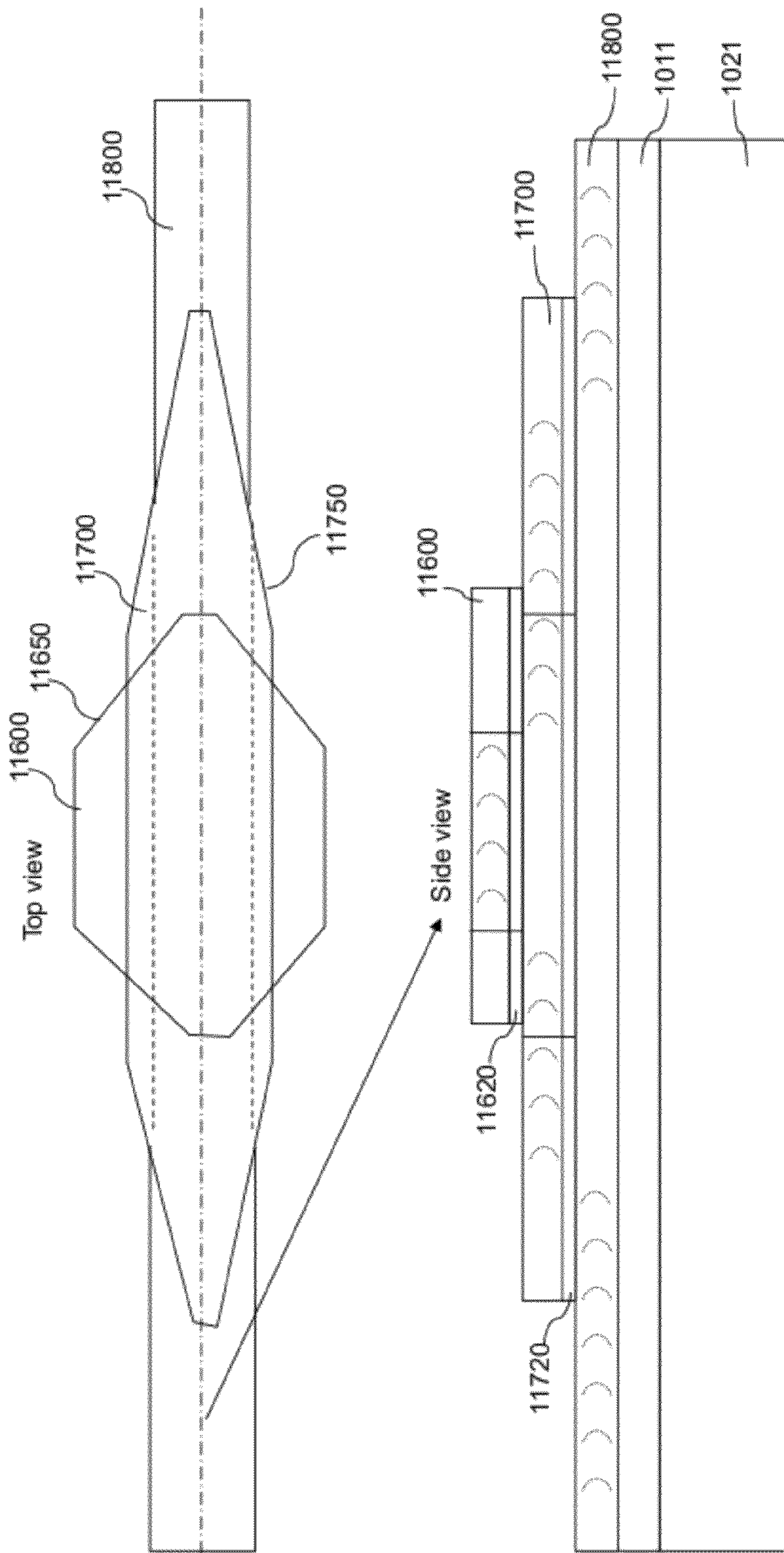


FIG.
11F

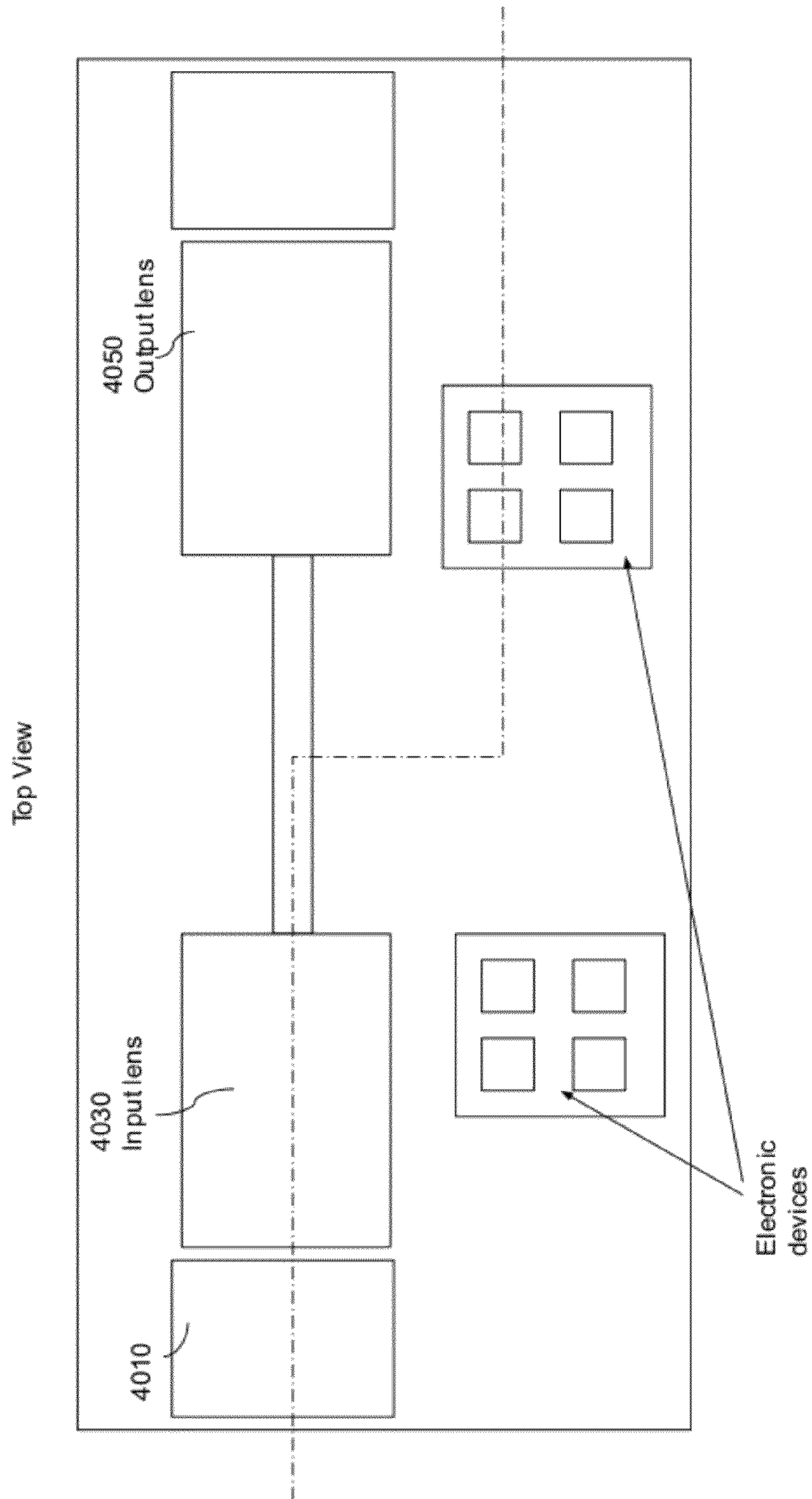


FIG. 12A

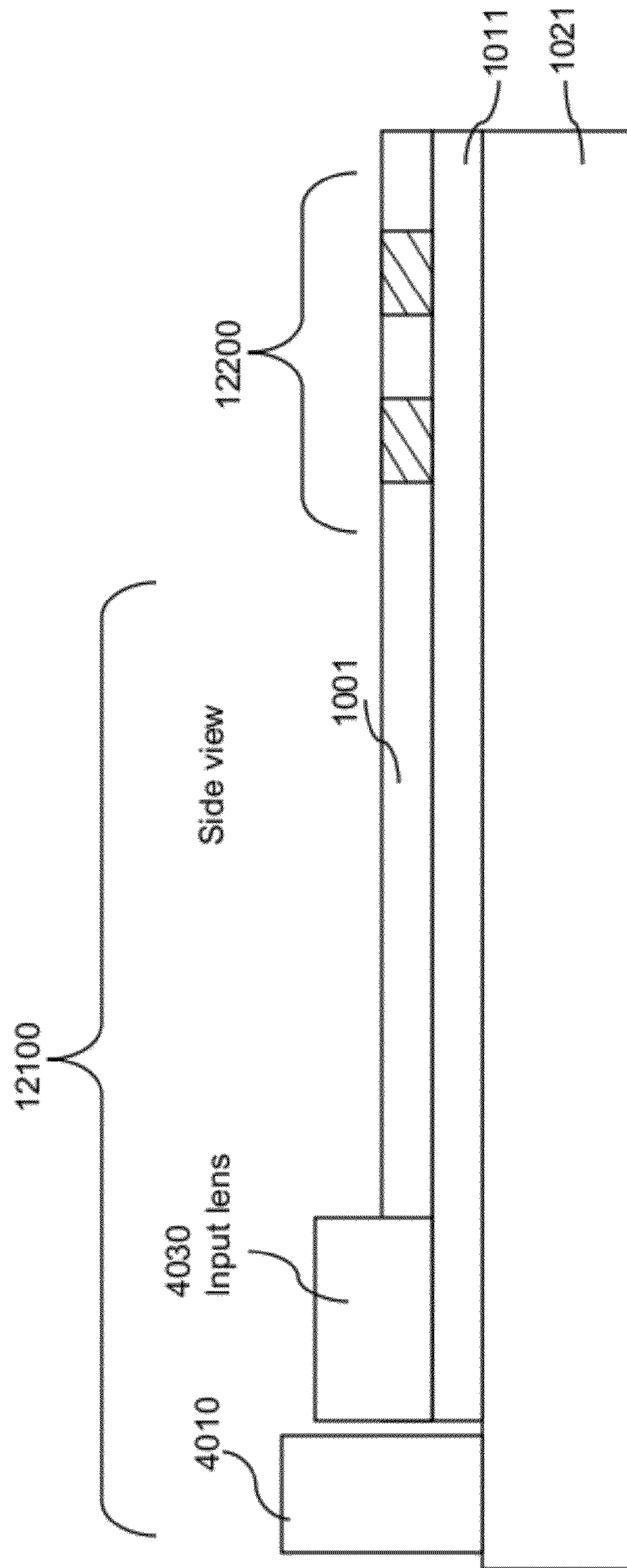


FIG. 12B

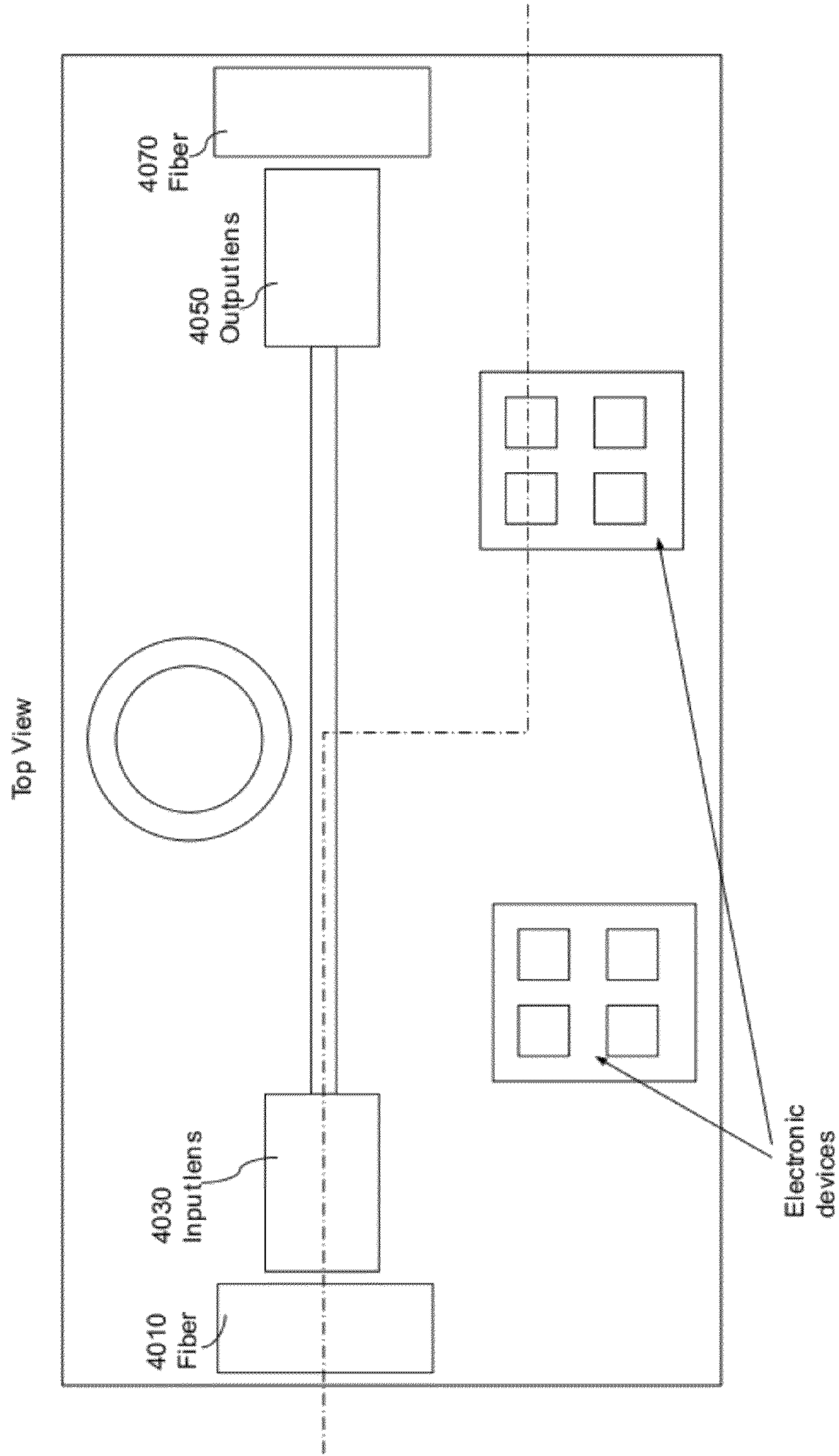


FIG. 13A

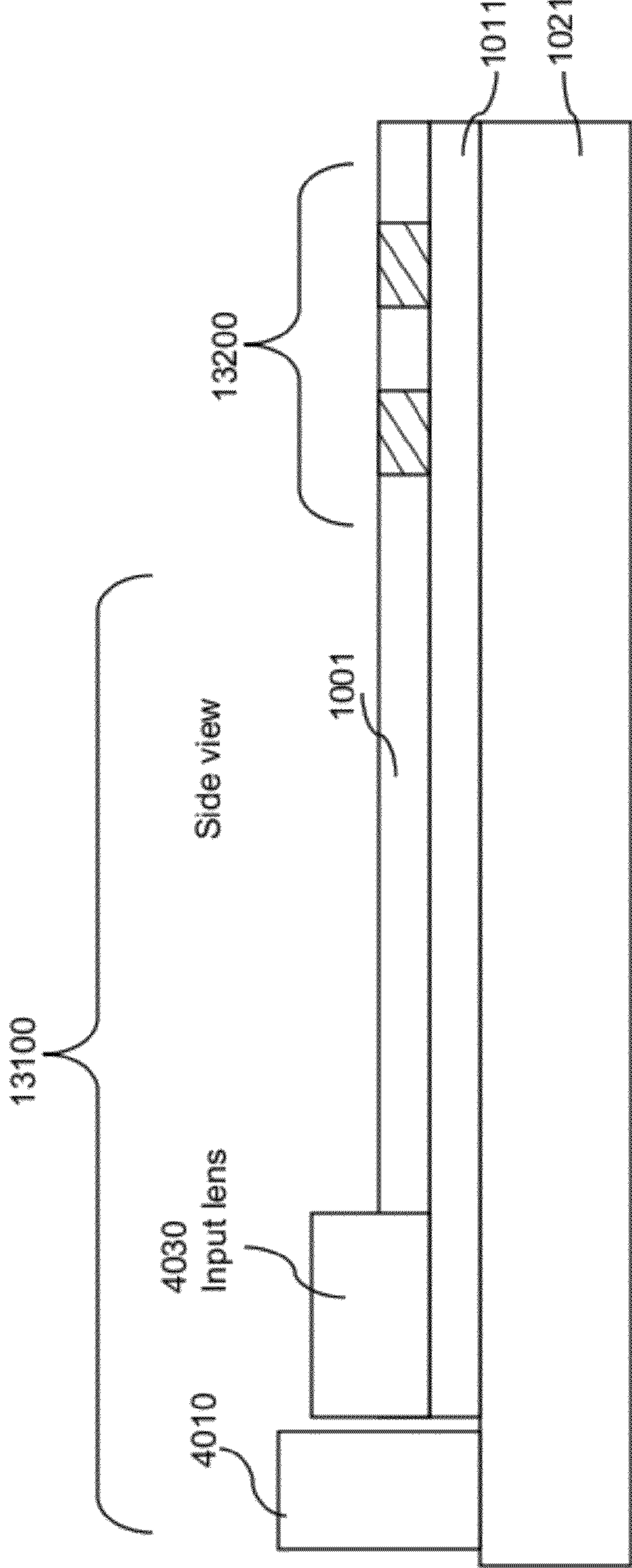


FIG. 13B

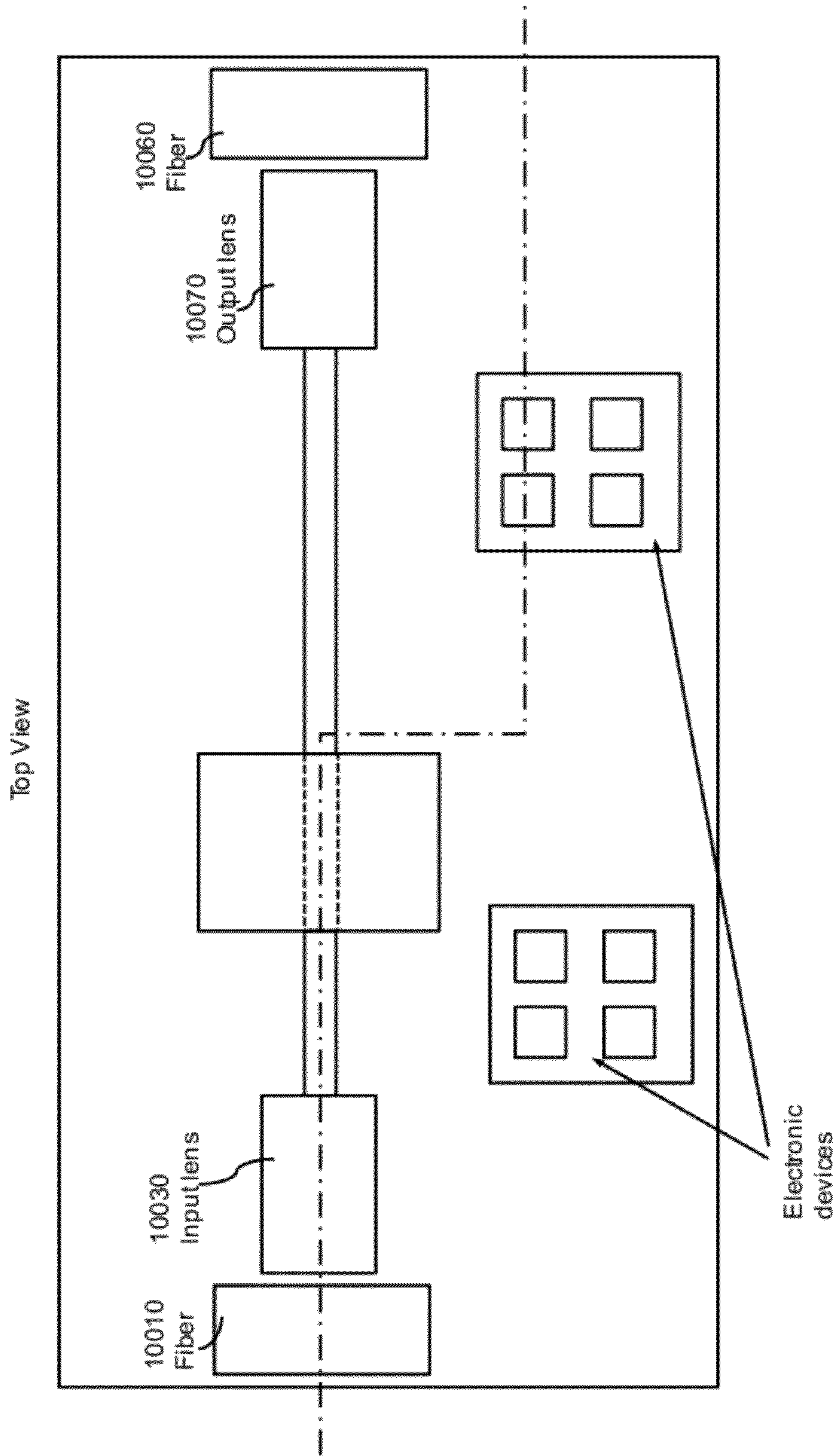


FIG. 14A

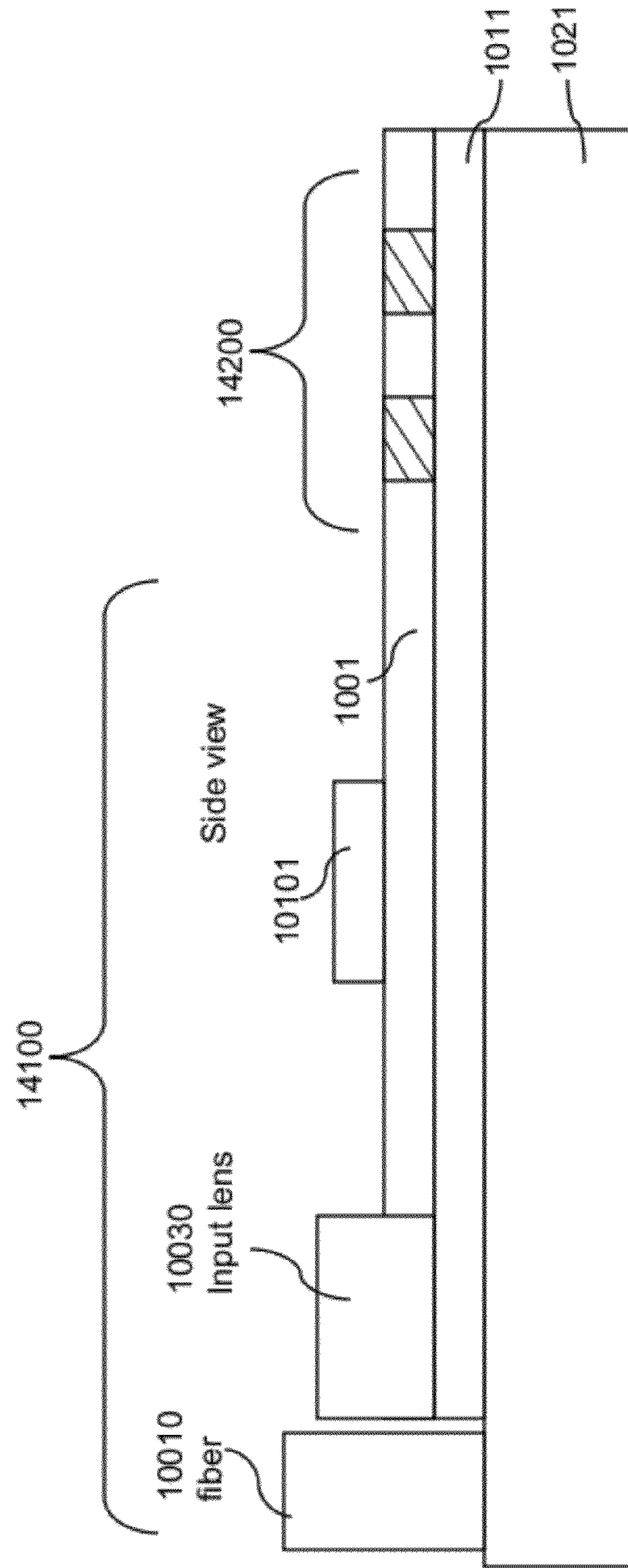


FIG. 14B

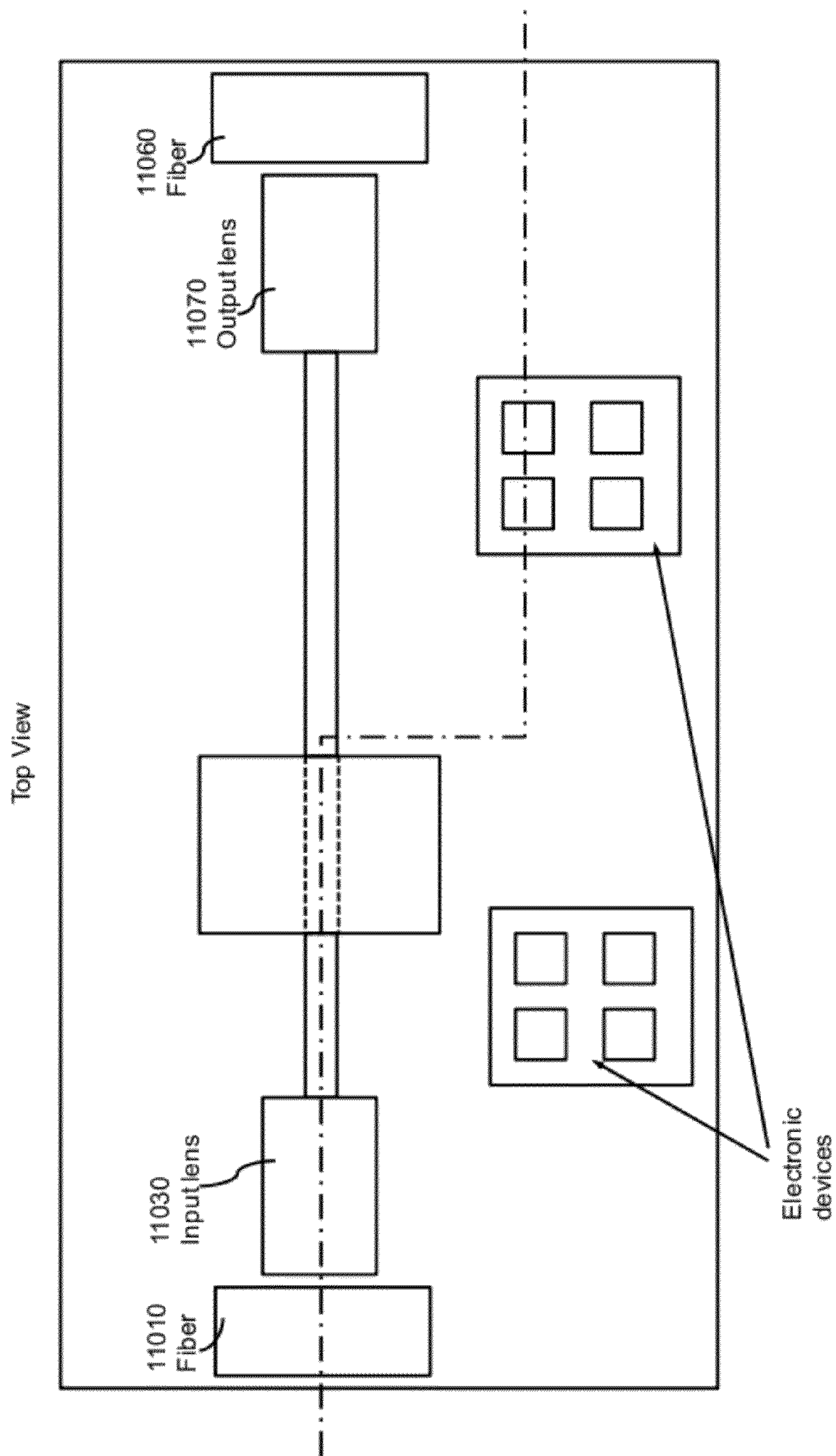


FIG. 15A

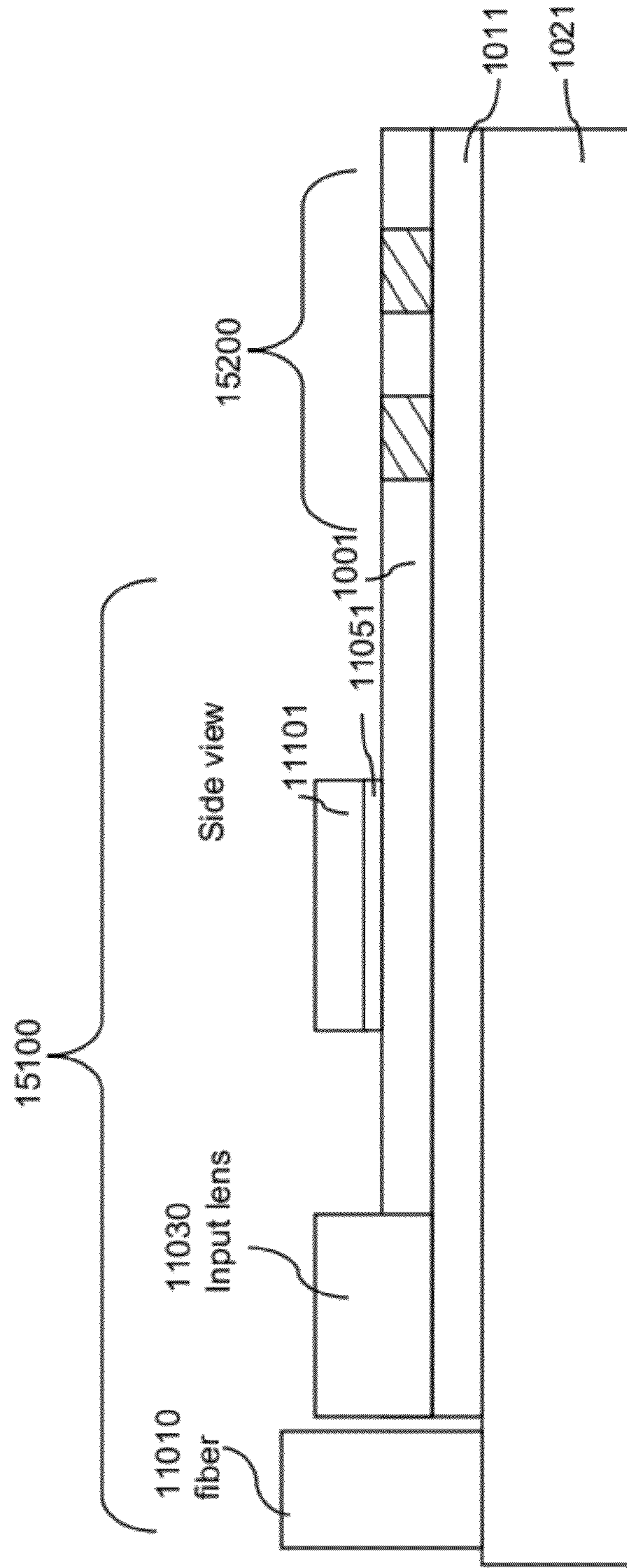


FIG. 15B

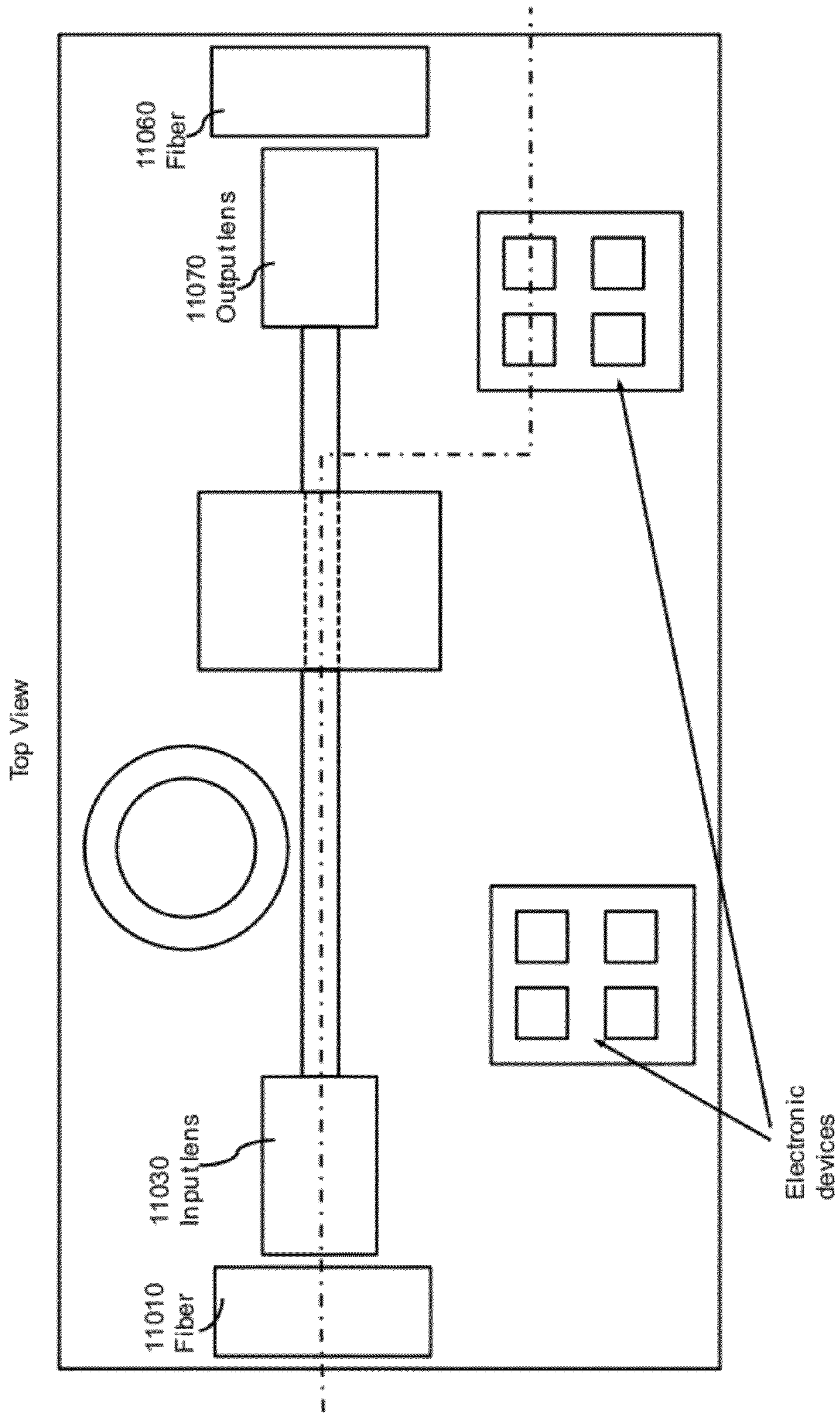


FIG. 16A

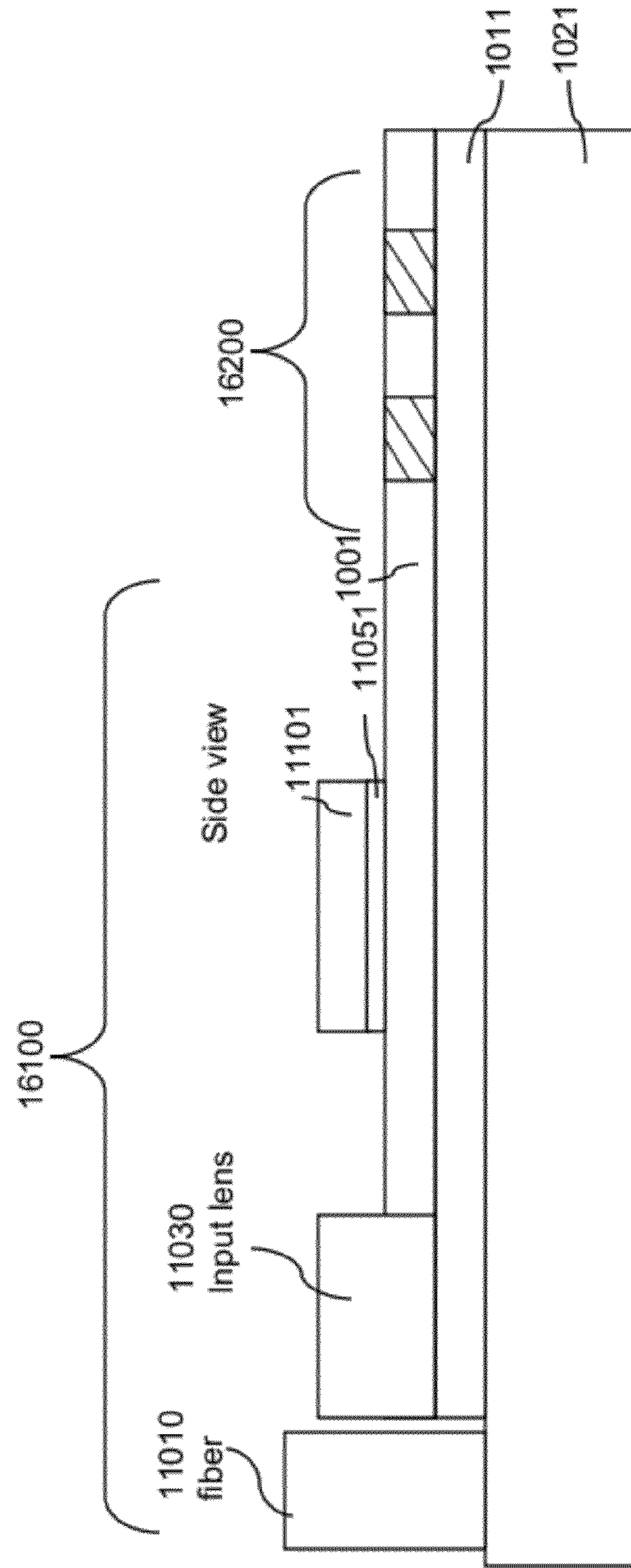


FIG. 16B

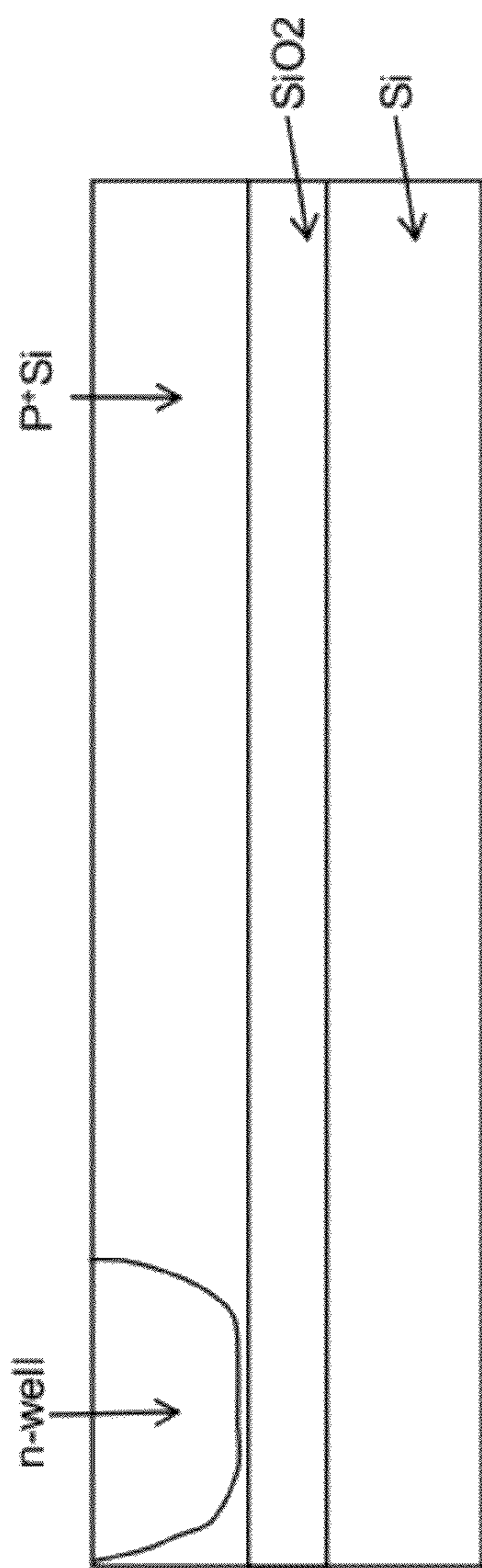


FIG. 17

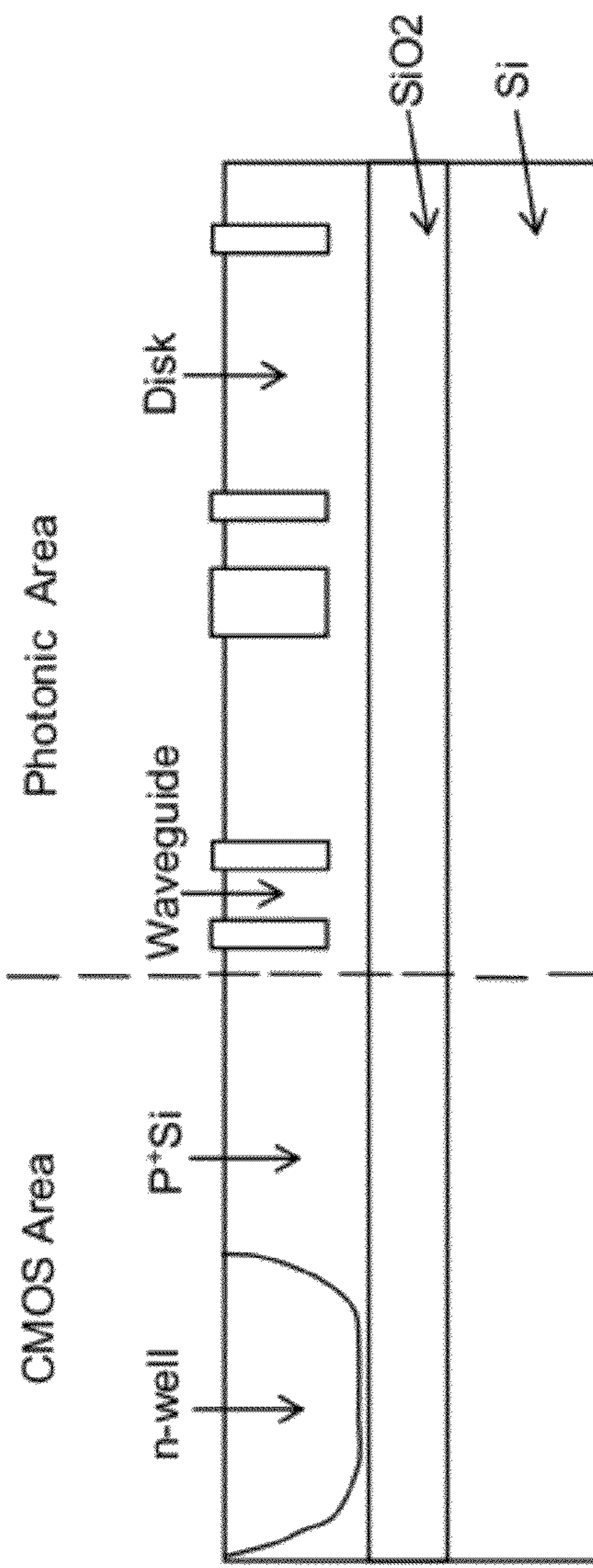


FIG. 18

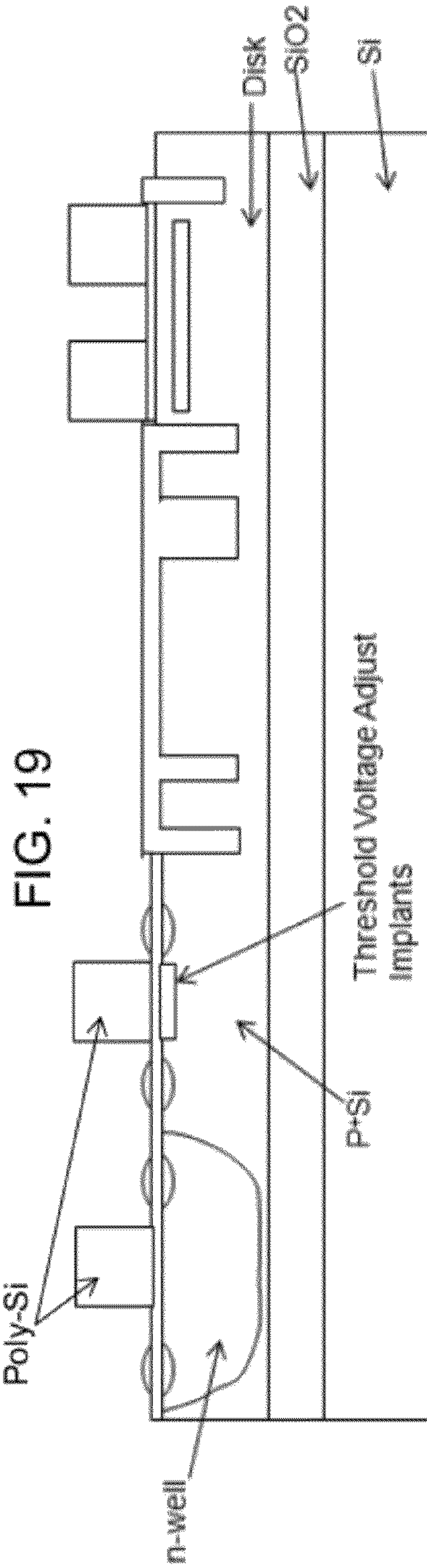
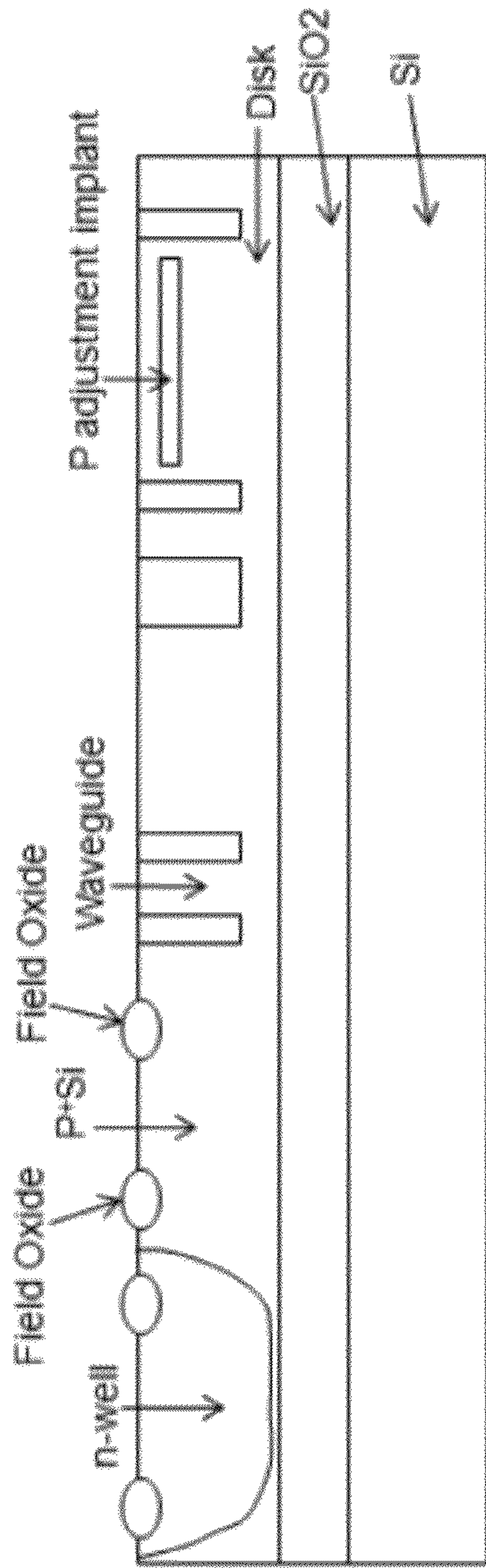


FIG. 19

FIG. 20

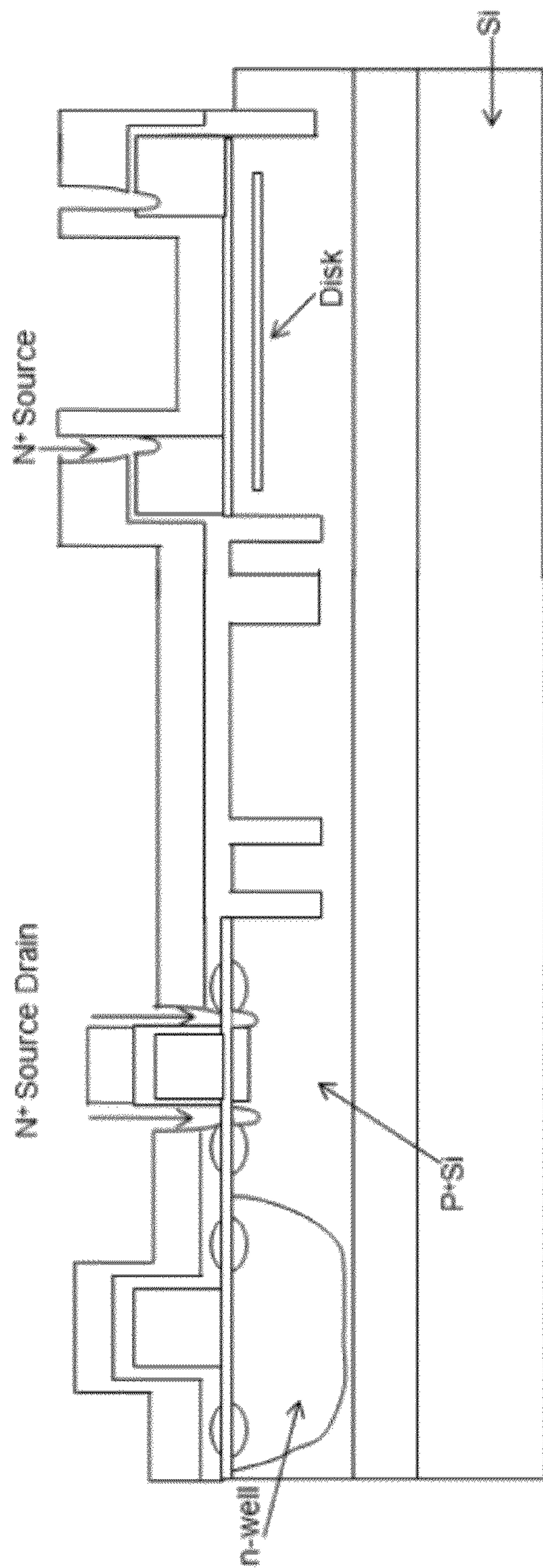


FIG. 21

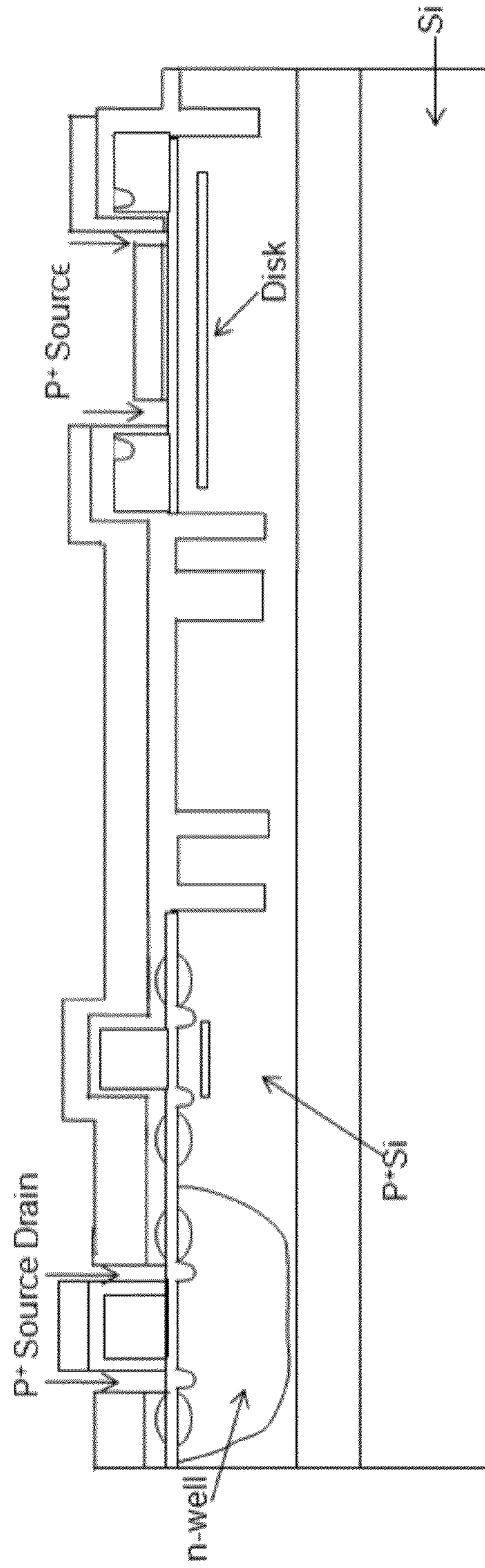


FIG. 22

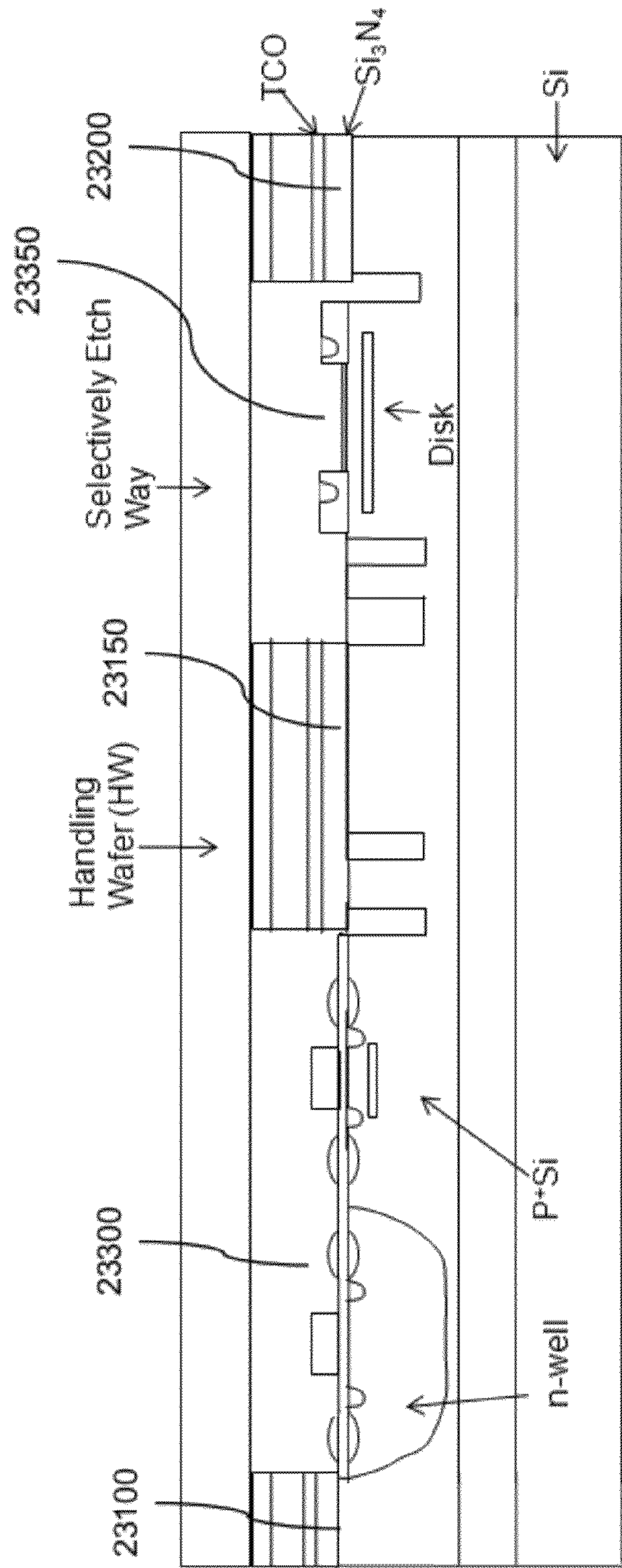


FIG. 23

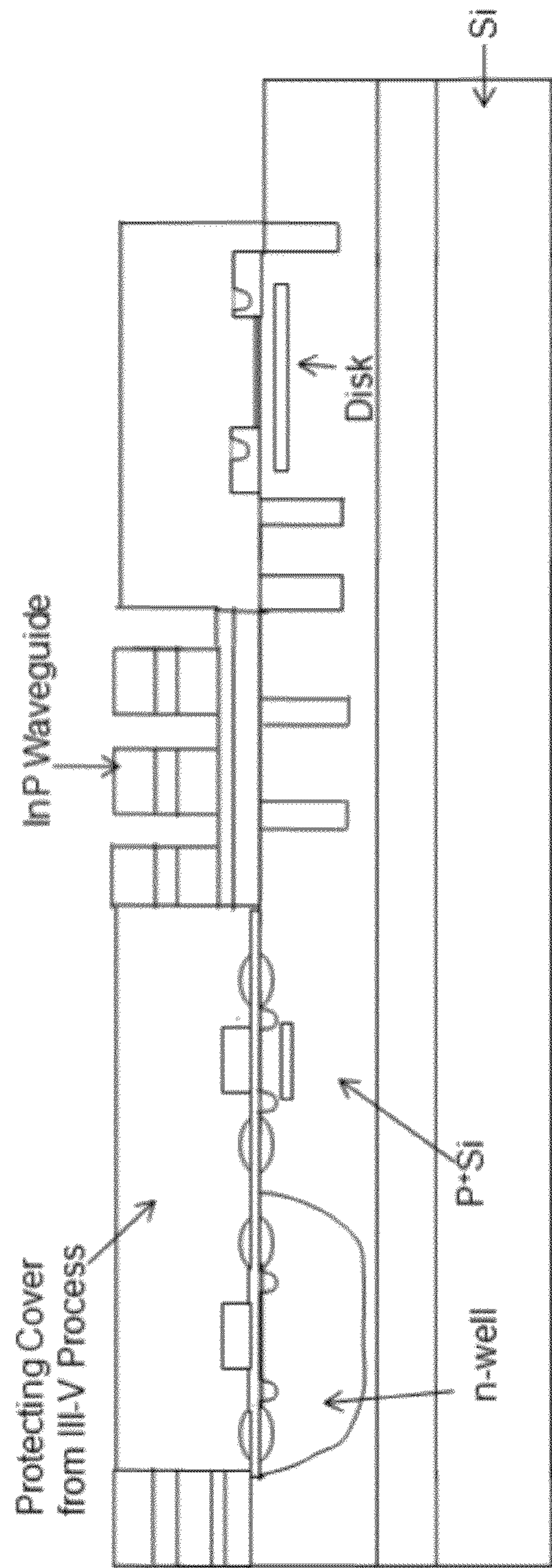


FIG. 24

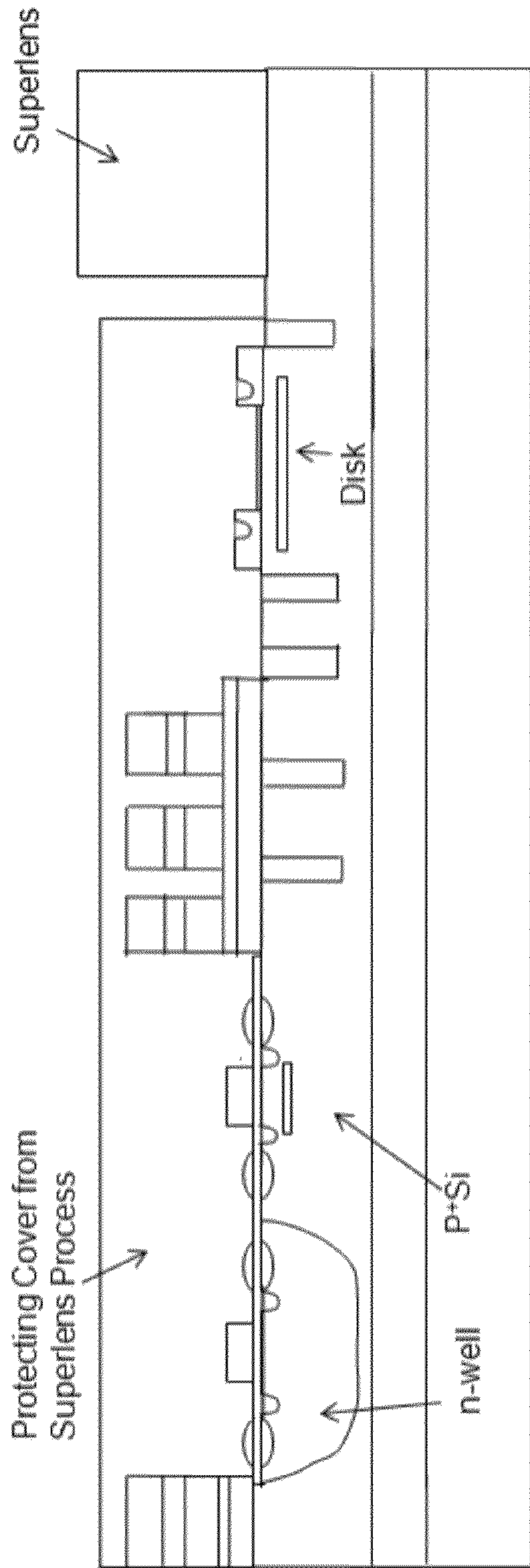


FIG. 25

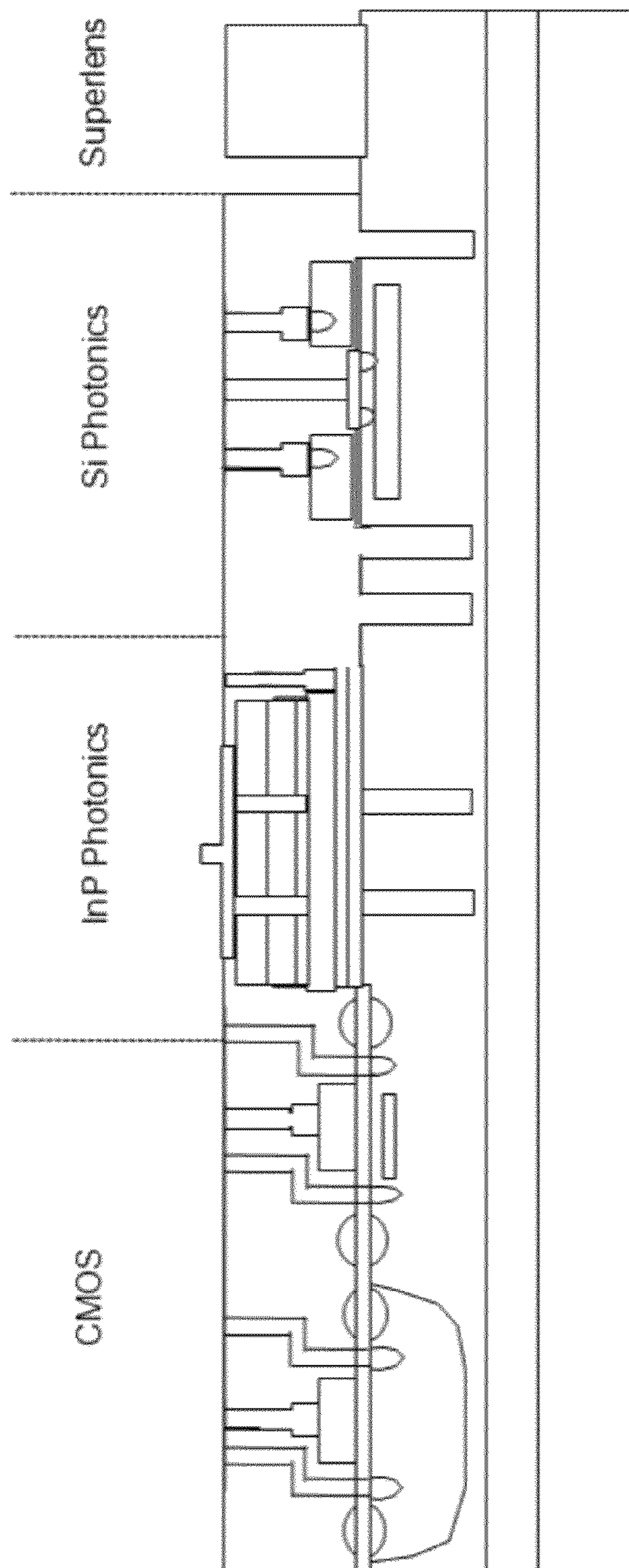


FIG. 26

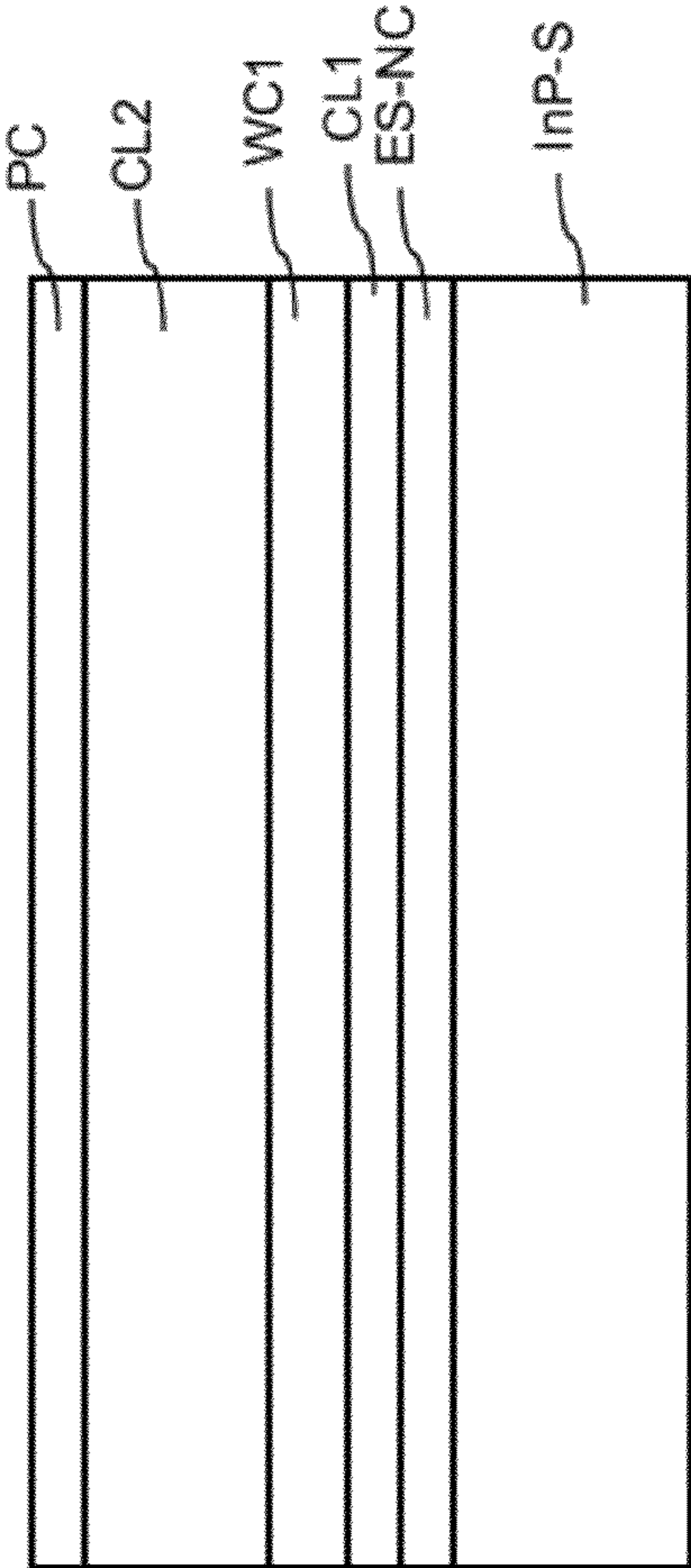


FIG. 27

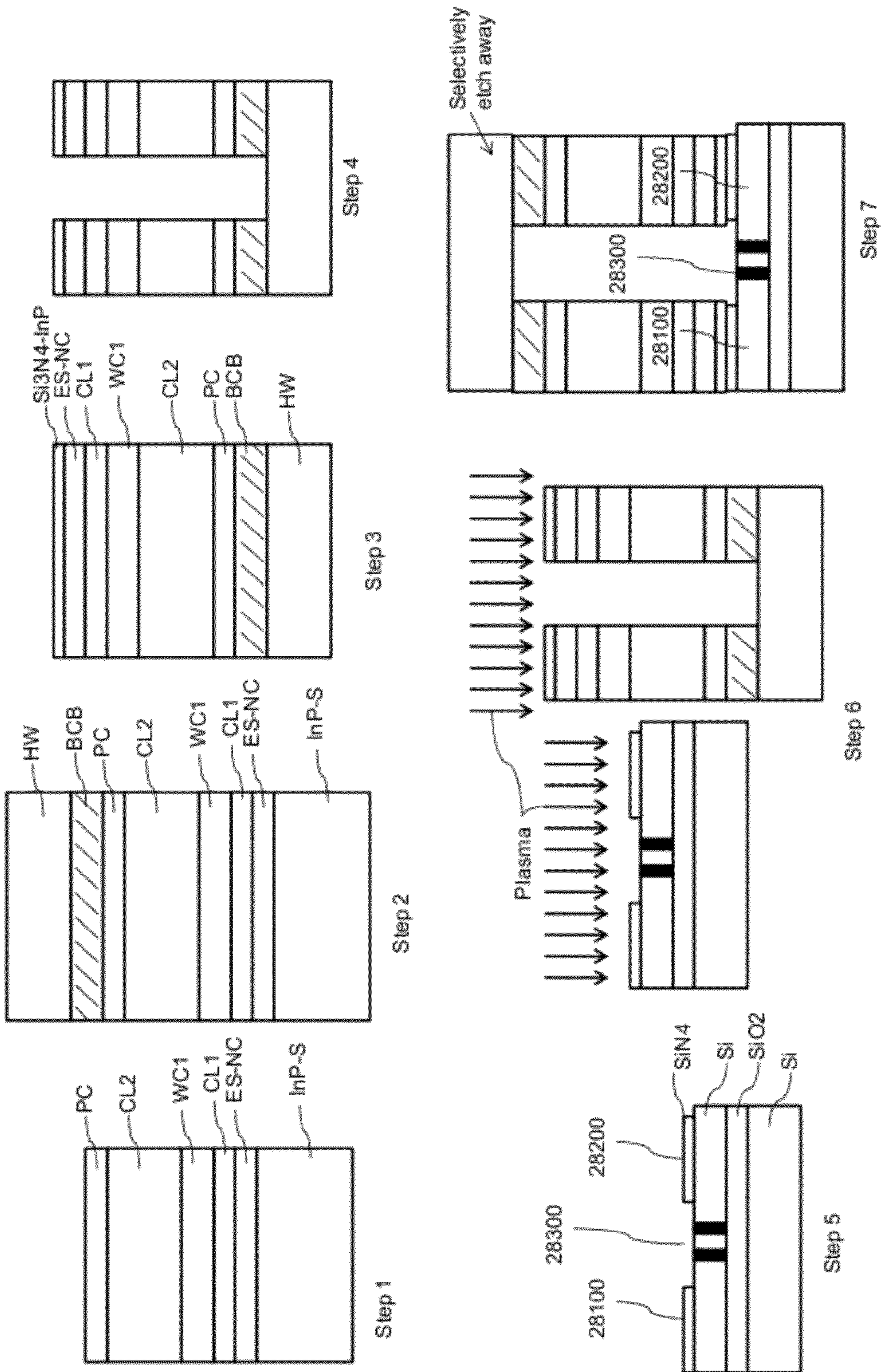


FIG. 28

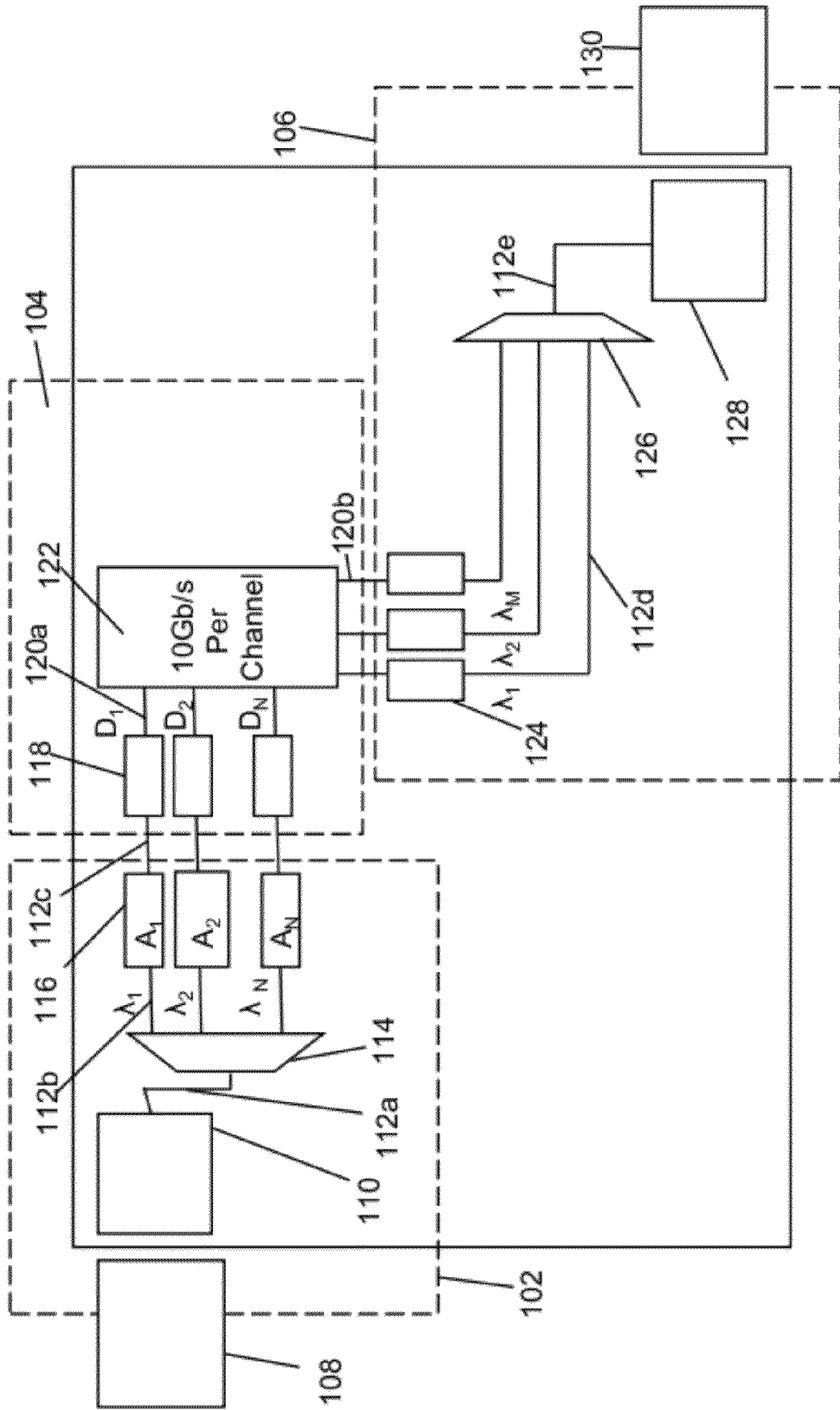


FIG. 29A

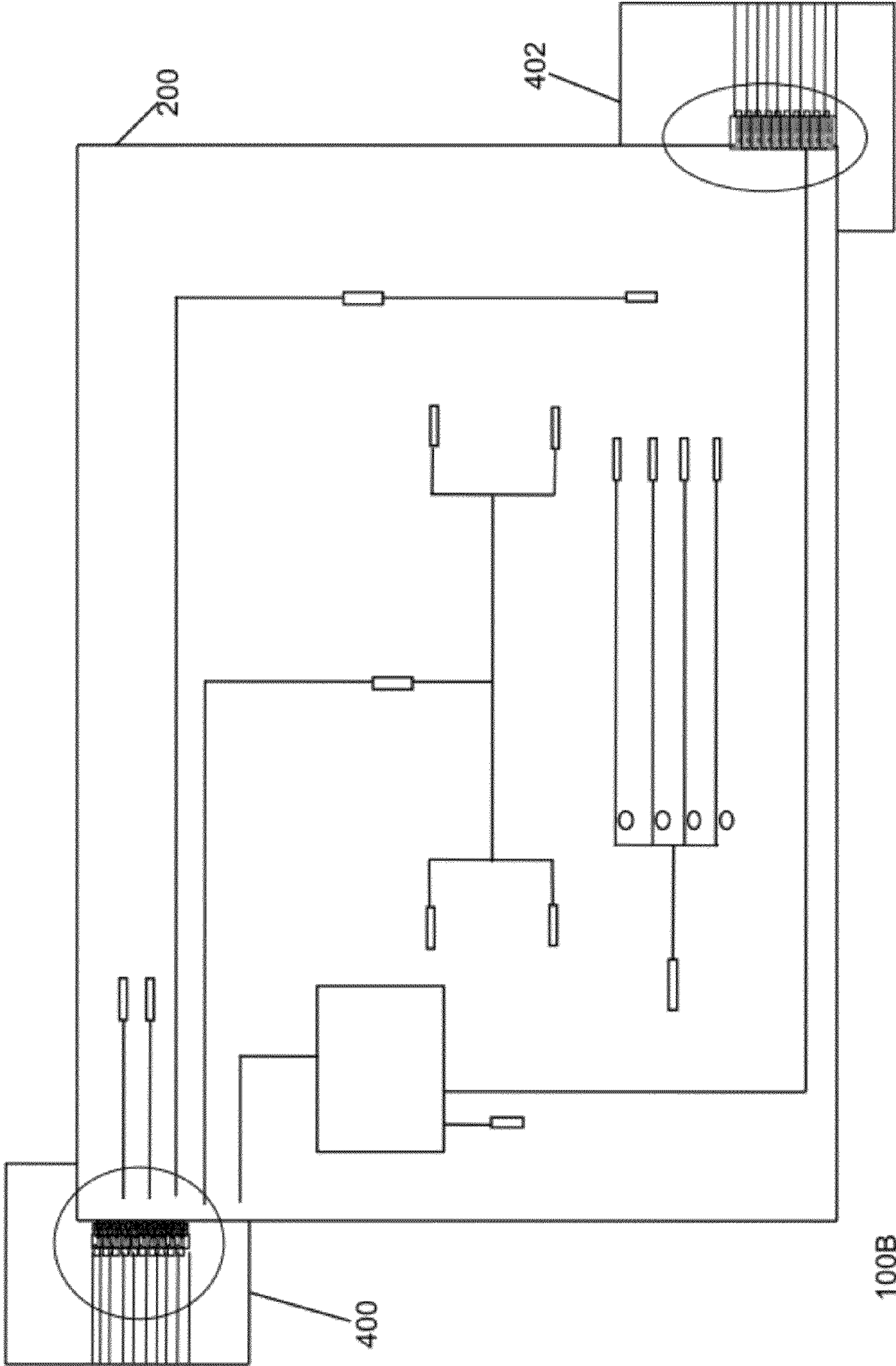


FIG. 29B

100B

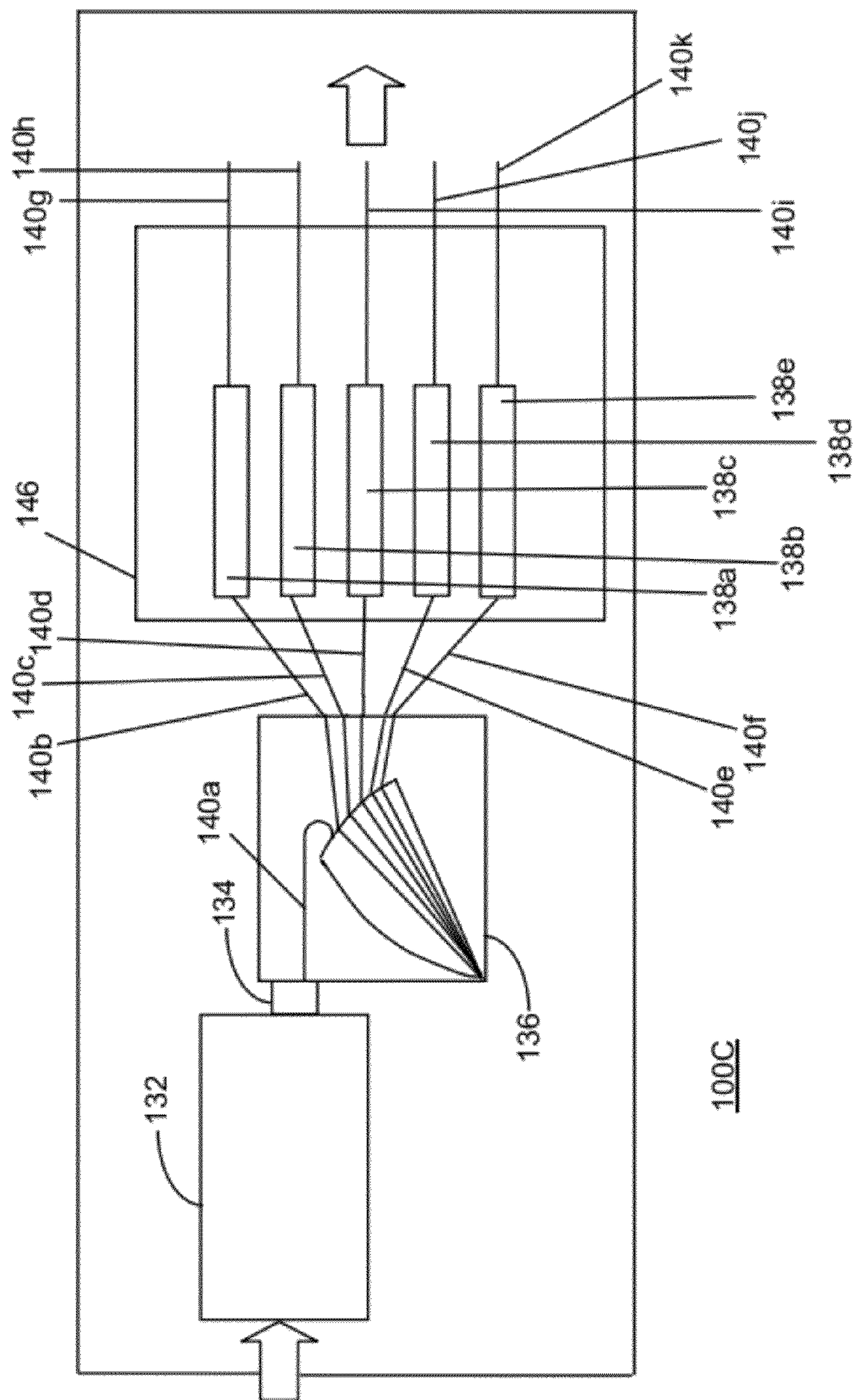


FIG. 29C

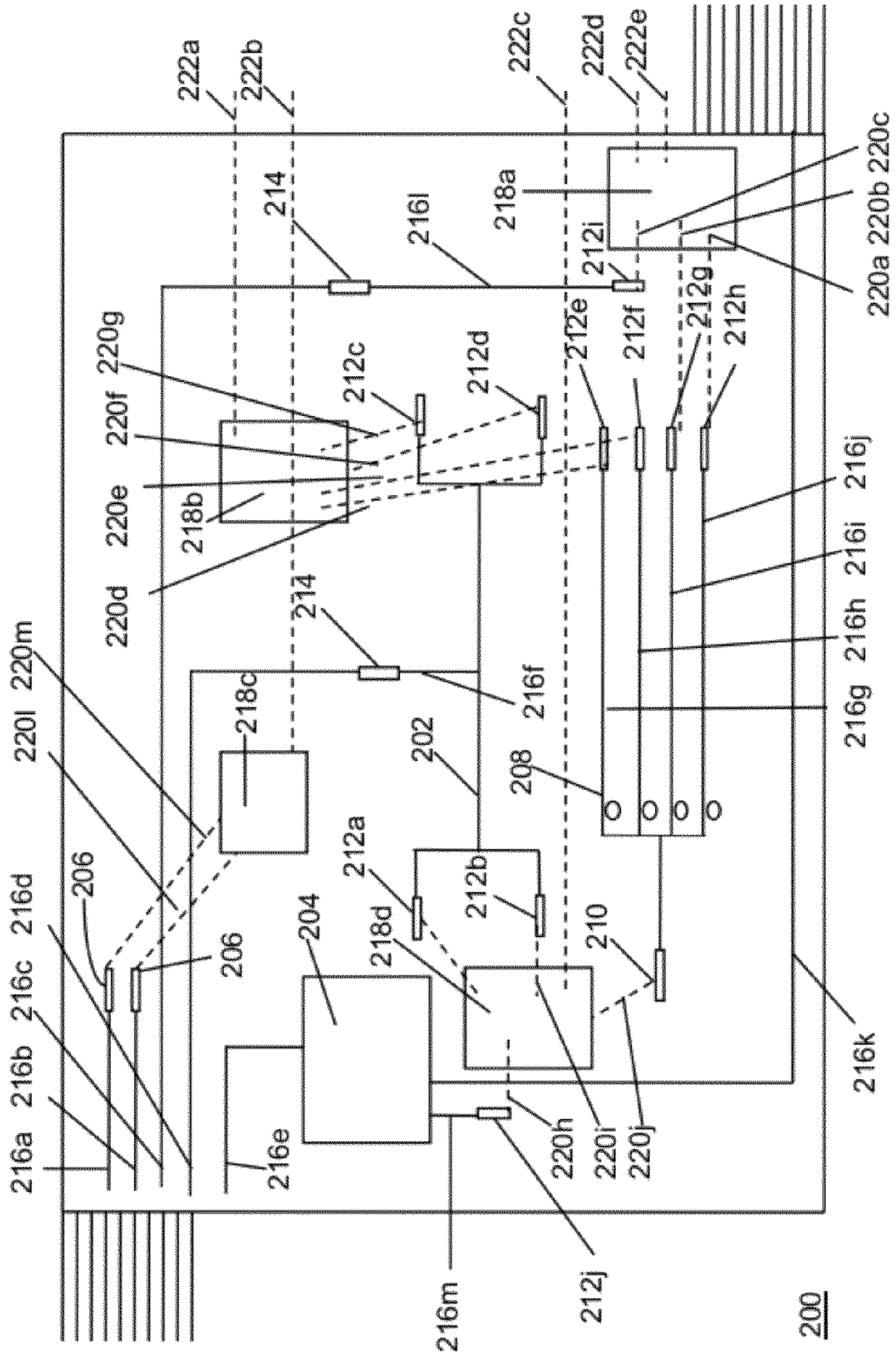


FIG. 30

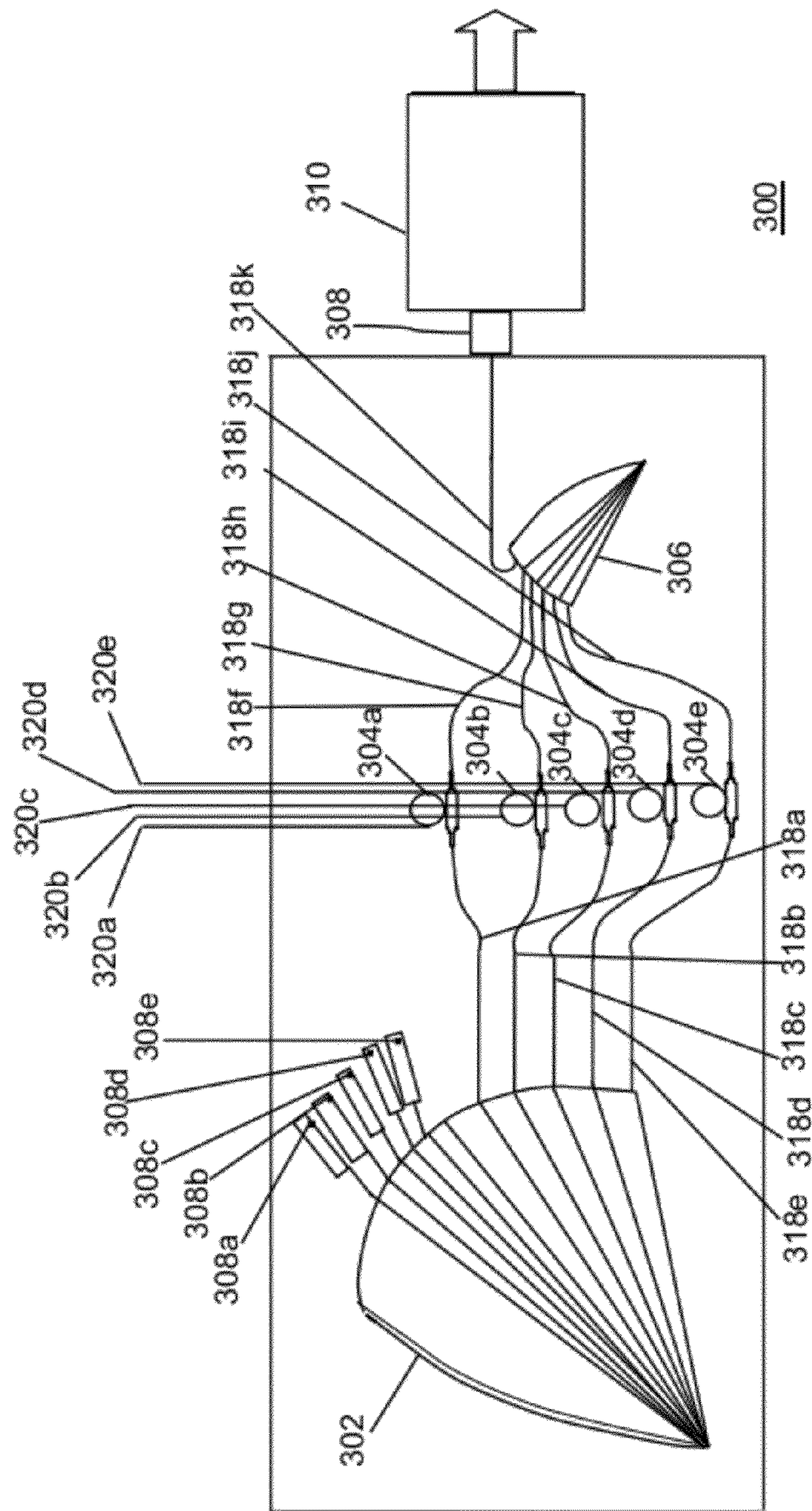


FIG. 31

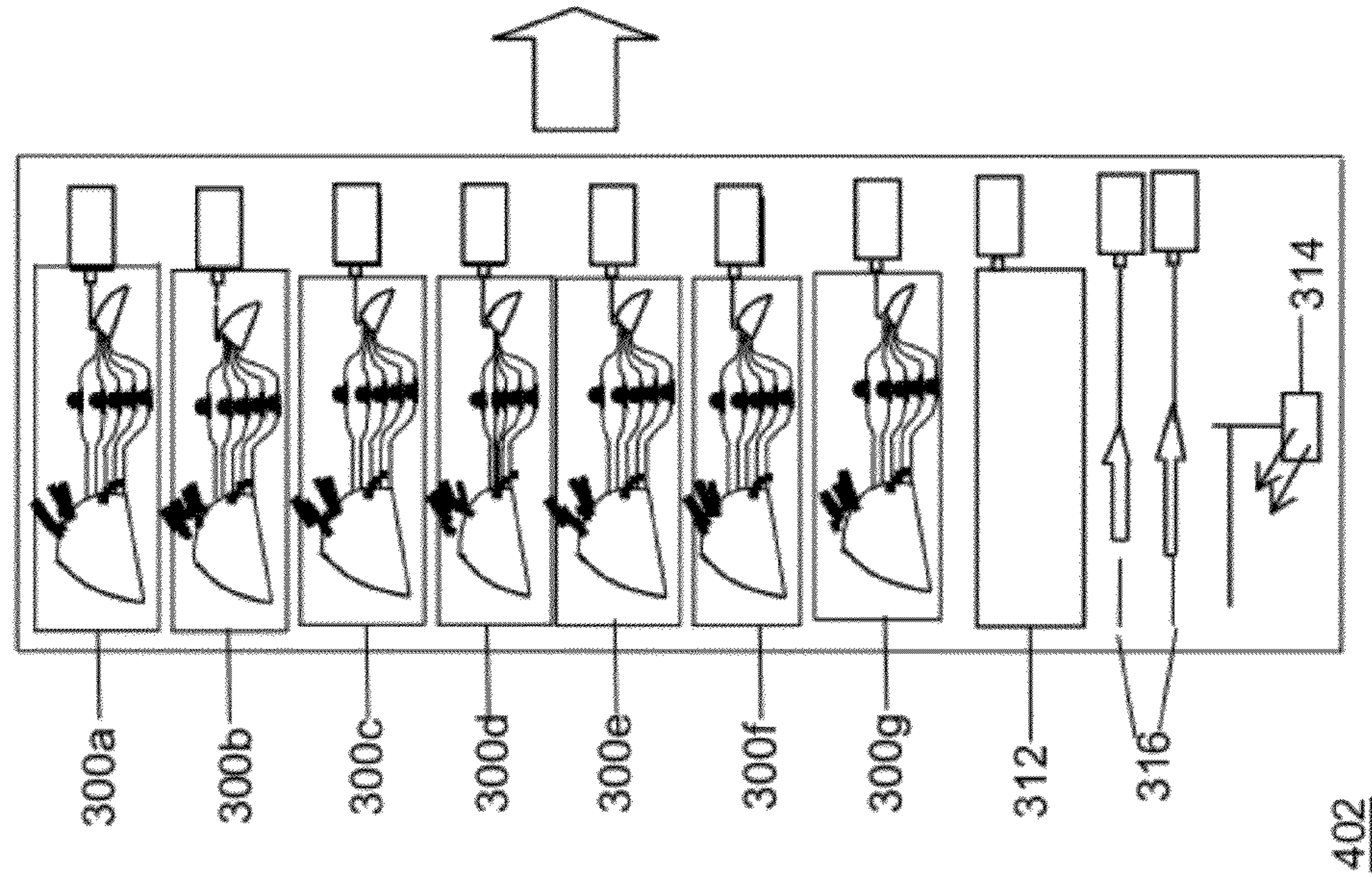


FIG. 32B

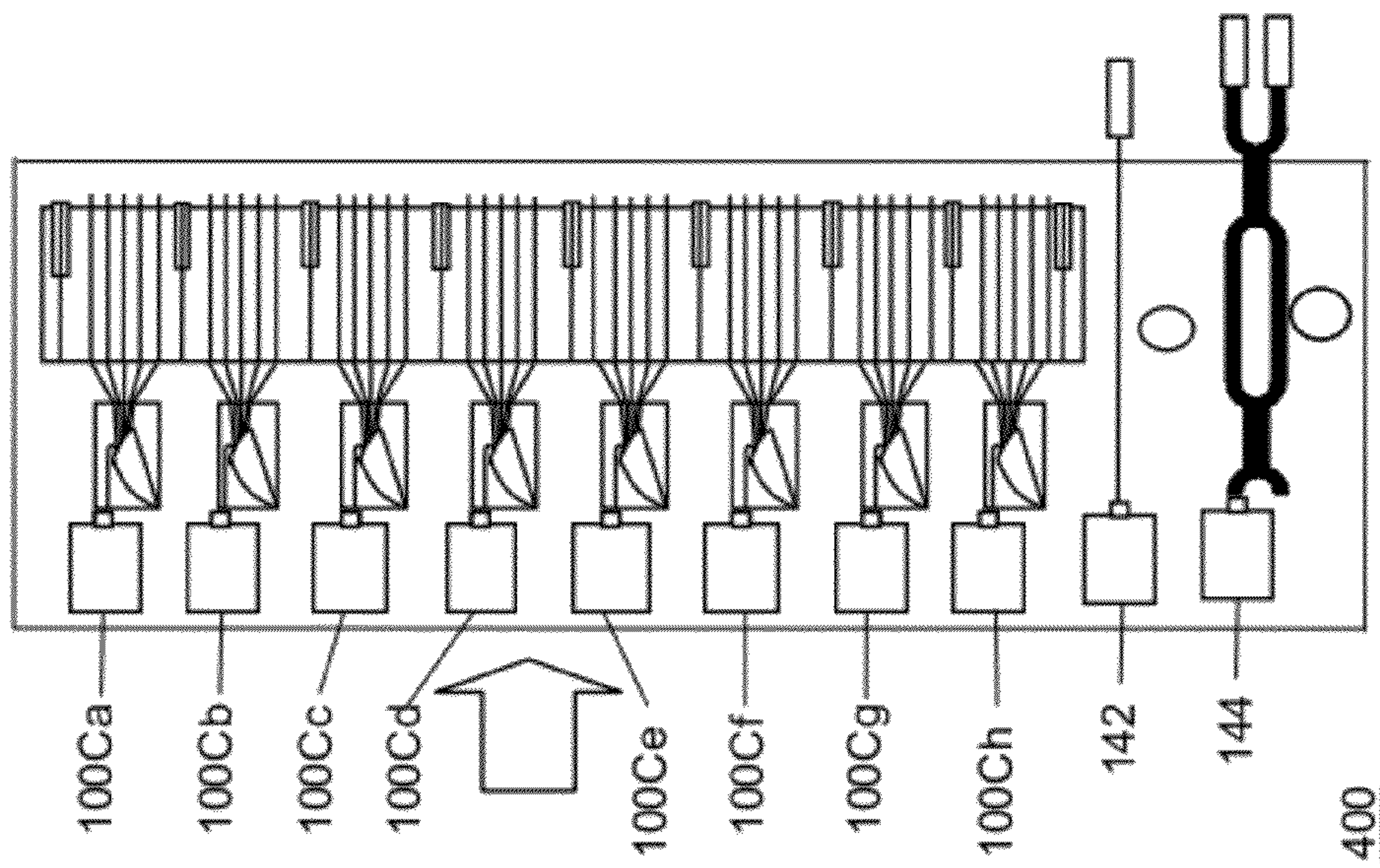


FIG. 32A

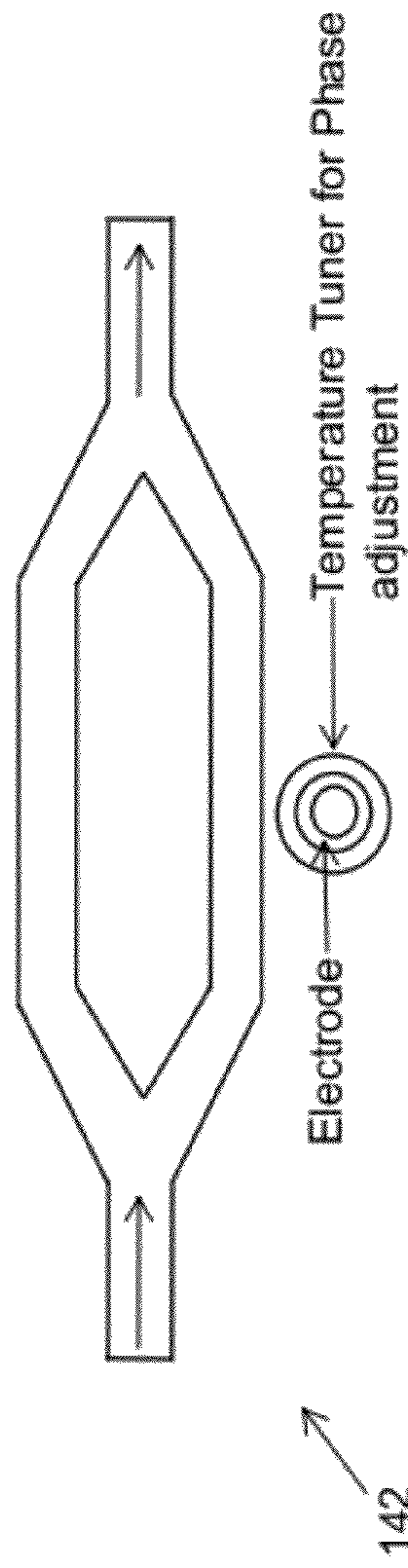


FIG. 33A

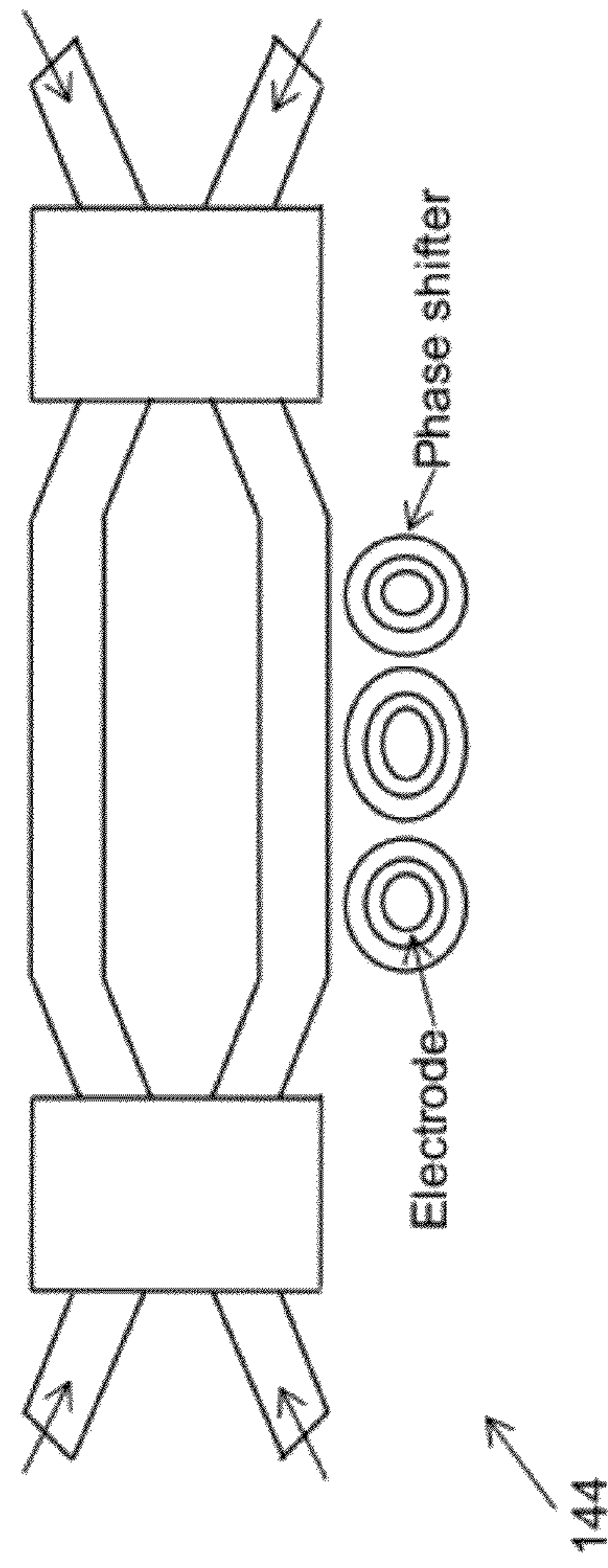


FIG. 33B

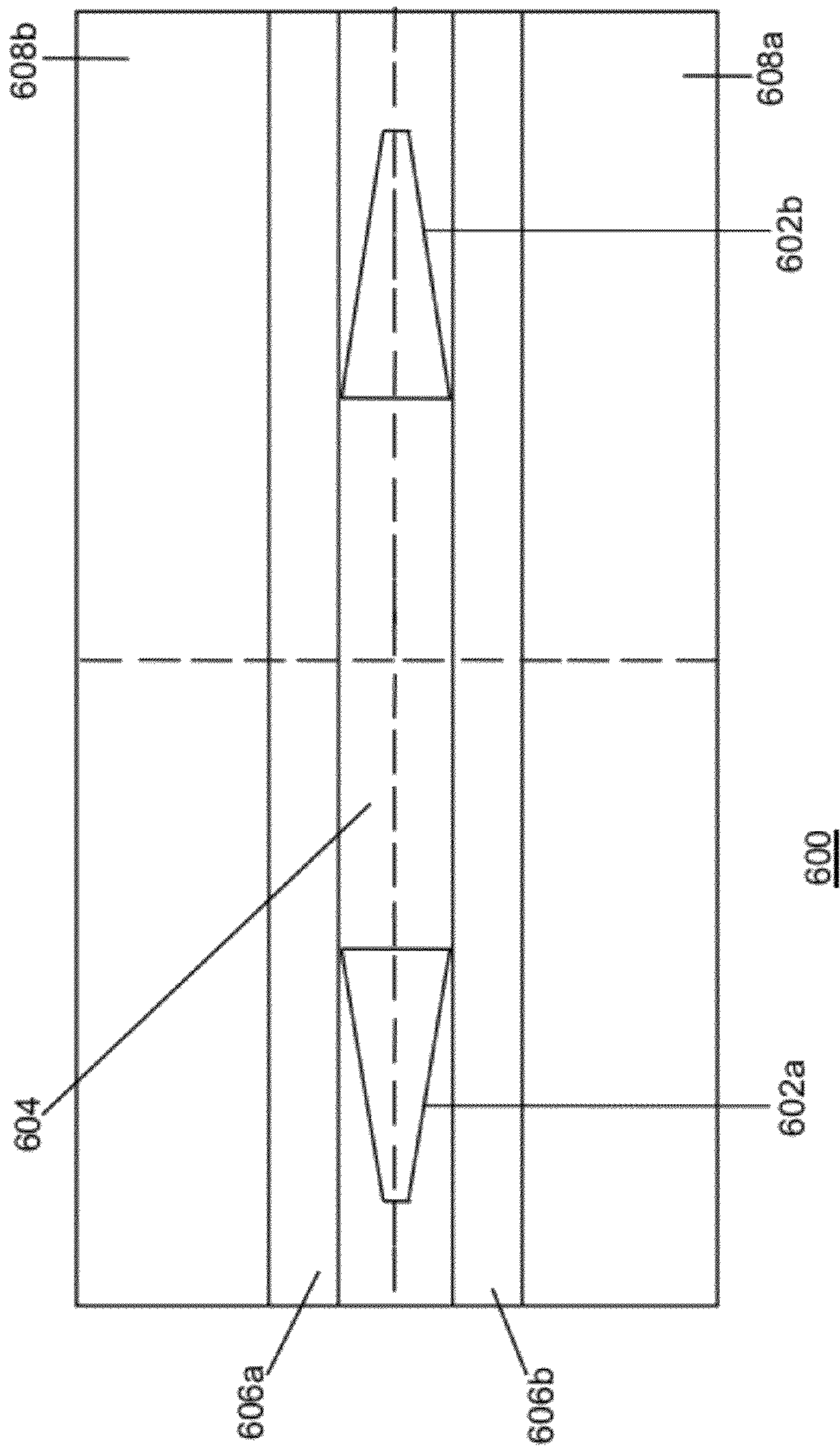
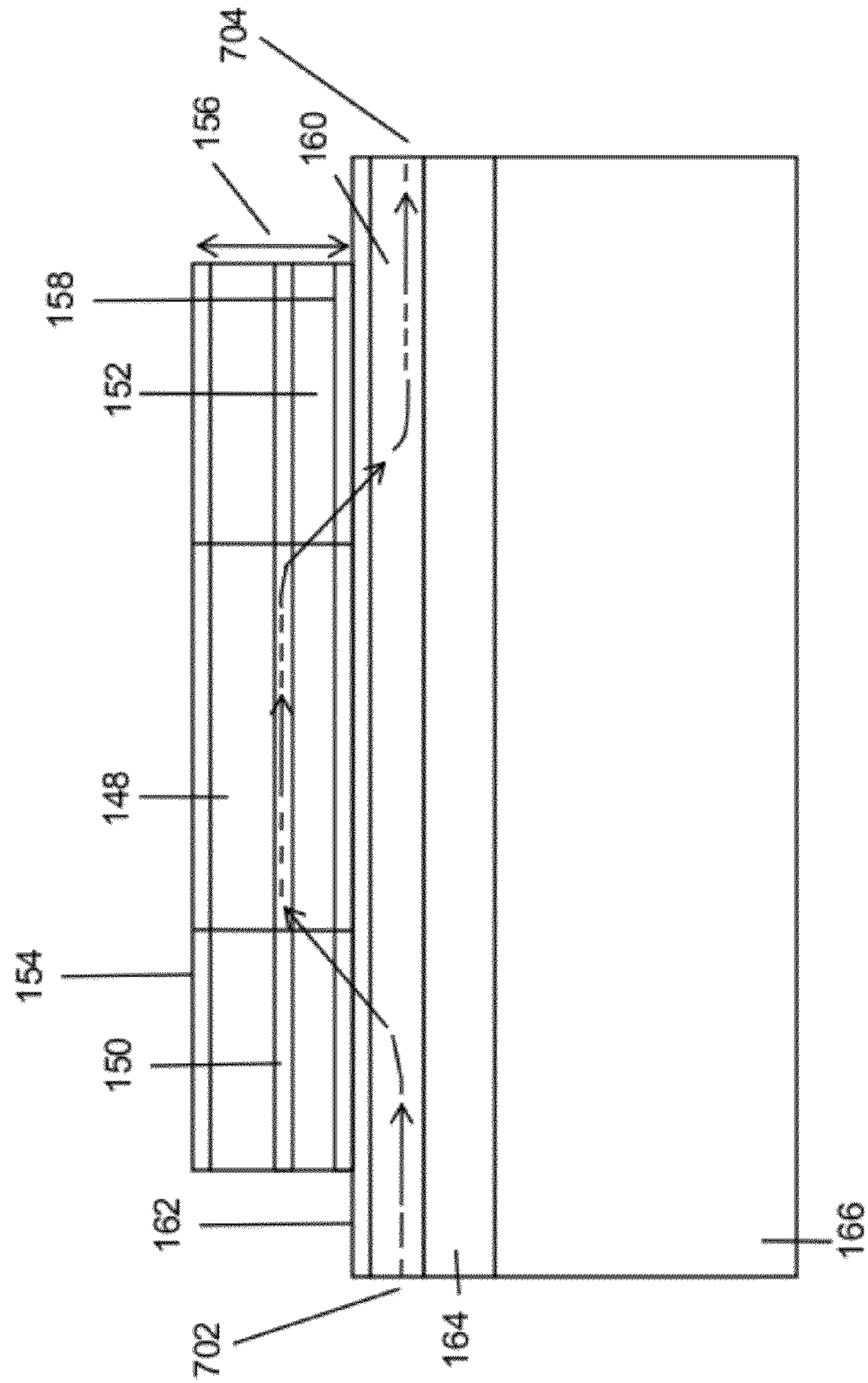


FIG. 34



700

FIG. 35

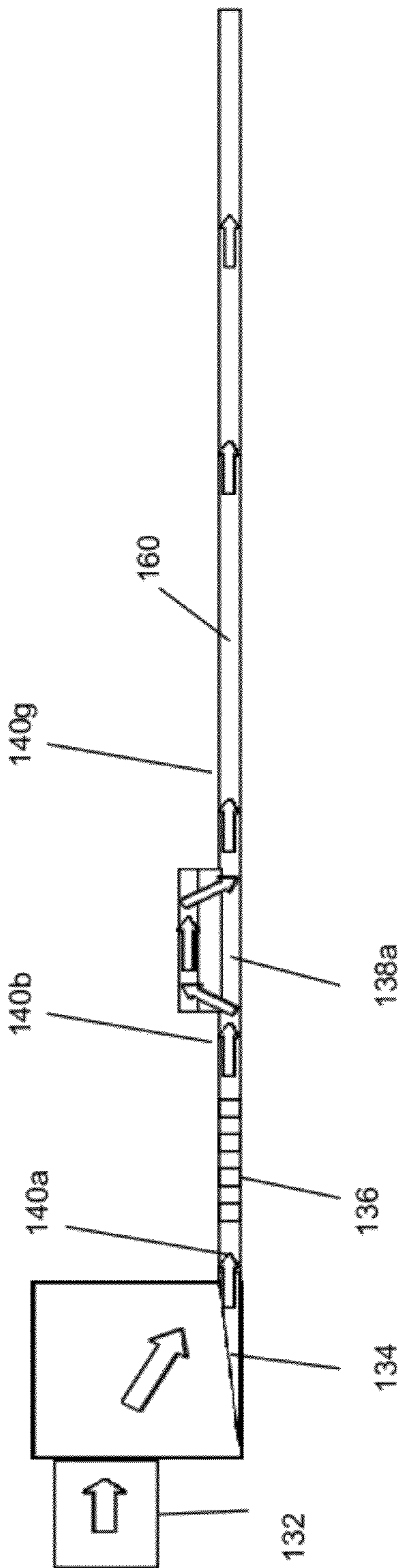


FIG. 36

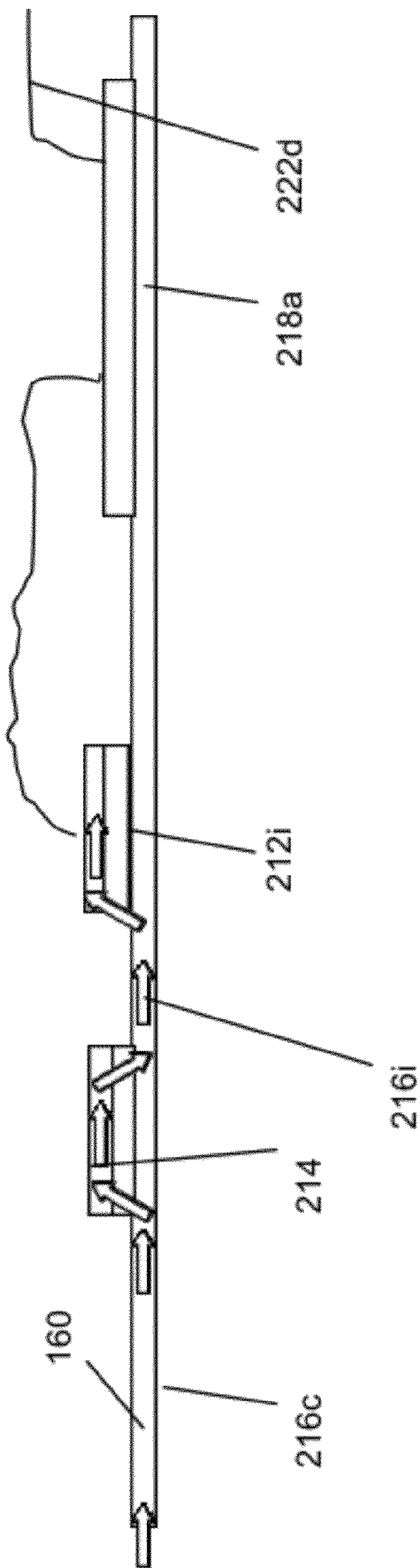


FIG. 37

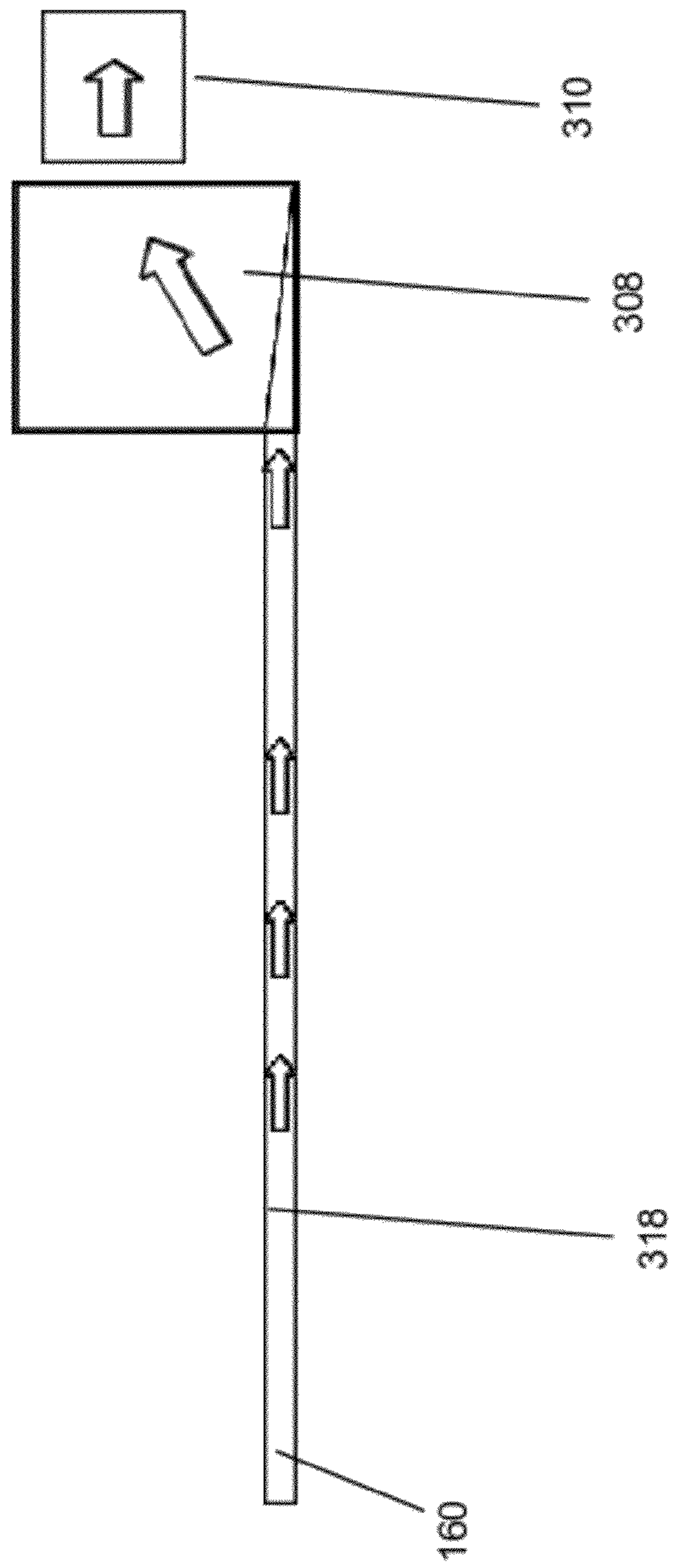


FIG. 38

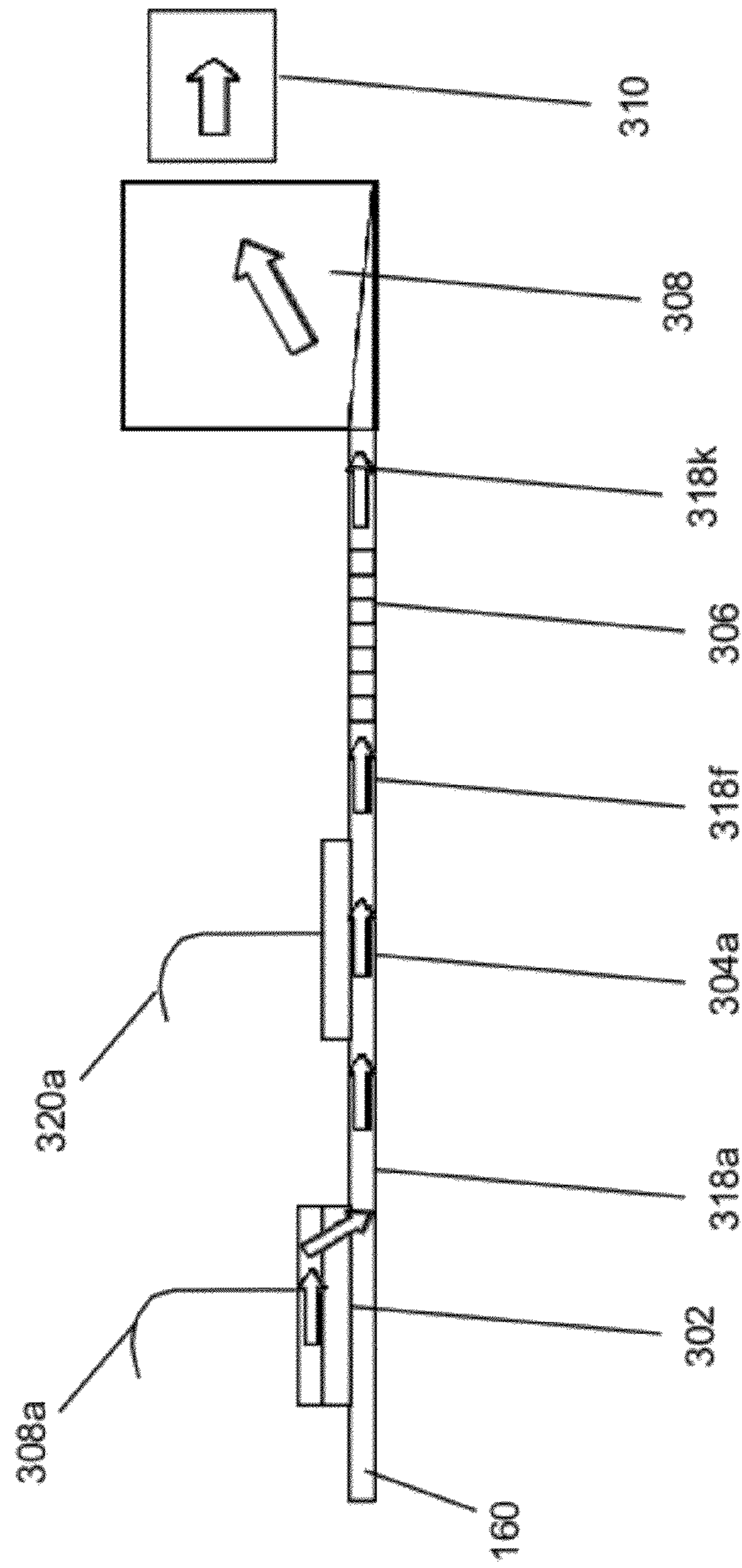
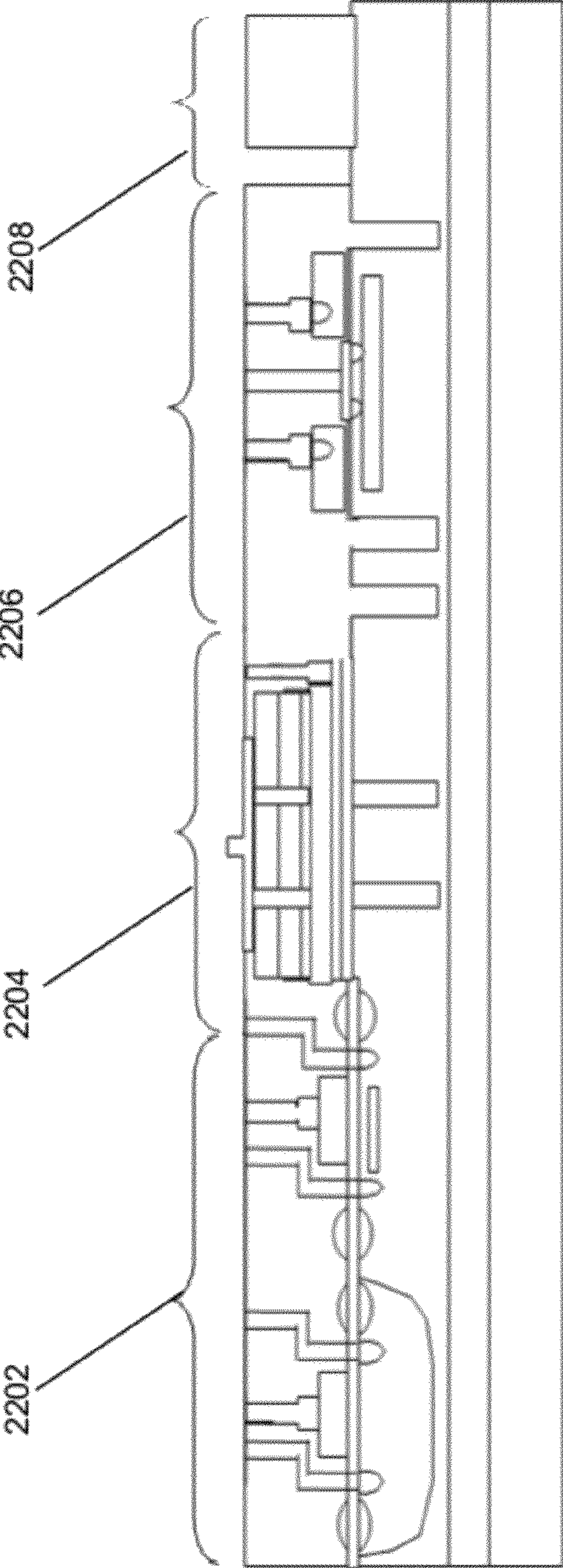


FIG. 39



2200

FIG. 40

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**ELECTRONIC-INTEGRATION COMPATIBLE
PHOTONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT AND
METHOD FOR FABRICATING
ELECTRONIC-INTEGRATION COMPATIBLE
PHOTONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT**

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the priority of U.S. provisional patent application, Ser. No. 61/200,315, filed Nov. 26, 2008, titled, 'ELECTRONIC-INTEGRATION COMPATIBLE PHOTONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING ELECTRONIC-INTEGRATION COMPATIBLE PHOTONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT', the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to the field of Integrated Circuits and more specifically to Photonic Integrated Circuits that are compatible with Electronic Device Integration.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

An electronic Integrated Circuit (IC) is a device having integration of electronic circuits and components onto the surface of a substrate of a semiconductor material by processes of fabrication. The substrate materials include, but are not limited to, silicon (Si), Silicon on insulator (SOI), germanium (Ge), indium phosphide (InP), gallium arsenide (GaAs), gallium nitride (GaN) etc. Majority of the electronic integrated circuits; however, are fabricated on silicon due to their low cost of fabrication and the high reliability of silicon electronics. GaAs, InP, and GaN are used only occasionally. For example, GaAs and InP are used when high speed is required and GaN is used when high power is required. In electronics, an integrated circuit can also be referred to as a microcircuit, a microchip, a silicon chip, or simply a chip. Integrated circuits include a combination of active electronic devices with passive components onto a single semiconductor crystal. The examples of active electronic devices include, but are not limited to, transistors, diodes etc. The examples of passive components include, but are not limited to, resistors, capacitors, inductor etc. The processes involved in the fabrication of integrated circuits can include, but are not limited to, vapor-phase deposition of semiconductors and insulators, oxidation, solid-state diffusion, ion implantation, vacuum deposition and sputtering etc.

Electronic Integrated Circuits (ICs) have demonstrated a combination of low cost, high reliability, low power requirements, and high processing speeds compared to the previously existing techniques of vacuum tubes and discrete transistors. Applications of Integrated circuits include, but are not limited to, computing, communications, manufacturing and transport systems, the Internet, computers, cellular phones, and other digital appliances.

A Photonic Integrated Circuit (PIC) is a device that integrates multiple photonic functions. The difference between the PIC and an IC is that the PIC process signals are imposed on optical beams while IC process signals are imposed on electrical currents or voltages. These optical beams typically have wavelengths ranging from the UV/visible spectrum (200-750 nm) to near Infrared spectrum (750 nm-1650 nm). The Photonic Integrated Circuit can also be interchangeably referred to as an Integrated Optical Circuit. The materials used for the fabrication of PICs include, but are not limited to, silica (SiO₂) on silicon, silicon on insulator (SOI), various

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polymers and compound semiconductor materials such as GaAs, InP, and GaN. Integrated photonic devices can also be classified into "passive photonic devices" that do not consume or exchange energy; "emissive/absorptive photonic devices" that involve light emission, optical gain, and absorption, or electronic energy level transitions that give rise to the spontaneous emission, stimulated emission, or absorption of photons; "electro-optic devices" that require an applied electrical voltage or current but do not require optical emission/absorption for their main functionalities; and nonlinear optical devices that involve nonlinear-optical properties of materials. Passive devices include, but are not limited to, optical beam splitters, optical wavelength filters, optical resonators, optical waveguides, optical wavelength multiplexers, optical couplers, optical polarizers, optical isolators, polarization rotators etc. Emissive devices include, but are not limited to, optical amplifiers, lasers, and light-emitting devices. Absorptive devices include photodetectors etc. Electro-optic devices include, but are not limited to, electro-optic modulators, electro-optic phase shifters, electro-optic switches, etc. Nonlinear-optical devices include second harmonic generators, photonic transistor, and all-optical switches etc. Emissive/absorptive, electro-optic, and nonlinear optical devices together are part of "active devices" that are devices that consume or exchange energy. Beside the above, there are other active devices such as opto-mechanical devices that involve mechanical power but the above are the main classes of active photonic devices of interest here. These active devices of interest are sometimes classified into opto-electronic devices (those that involve applied electrical power) and all optical devices that do not involve applied electrical power. All optical devices are typically devices that involve direct interaction of light with light. These nomenclatures are not always precise in usage and are defined above specifically for their application here.

The fabrication techniques for PIC are typically similar to the fabrication techniques used in ICs. In the fabrication process, the PIC devices that can be mounted on a PIC chip include, but are not limited to, the above mentioned passive, active, and electro-optic devices, with applications ranging from the field of fiber-optic communication, computing, sensing, to biomedical.

Typically photonic integrations are of two types; namely, Hybrid and Monolithic integrations. Monolithic integration involves "wafer-level" processes that result in many devices on a single substrate. Hybrid integration involves fabrication of individual devices separately before placing them together to form a subsystem in a packaged module. Monolithic integration can take advantage of the economy of scale much better than hybrid integration, as the production cost per wafer in monolithic integration does not vary too much with wafer size. However, larger wafer size provides integration of many devices on the wafer, resulting in much lower cost of manufacturing per device. The production of monolithic photonic integrated circuits involves construction of the PIC devices on a common substrate using wafer-level processes.

The most common function of the PIC device is to optically transmit data. Optical Data Transmission requires various steps such as sending light by using lasers, splitting the light into different wavelengths by using wavelength multiplexers or optical filters or optical resonators, encoding data by using modulators or direct current modulation of semiconductor lasers, and receiving data by using photo detectors, as are known to those skilled in the art. Further, the optical data transmission also requires low loss interconnect waveguides. As is known to those skilled in the art, the Optical Data Transmission using photonic circuit typically is capable of

substantially higher data transfer rates than Electrical Data Transmission using electronic circuit, and at the same time eliminates problems resulting from electromagnetic interference. PICs can allow optical systems to be more compact and perform higher functionally as compared to discrete optical components.

A main challenge in photonic device integration is that photonic devices are typically large in size as compared to the electronic devices. They have typical sizes of hundreds of micrometers to millimeters or centimeters. As known to those skilled in the art, to address the challenge, photonic devices that are much smaller in size have been realized recently by utilizing photonic device waveguide structures that have high refractive index contrast between the waveguide core and waveguide cladding. These photonic devices are referred to as dielectric 'nanophotonic devices'. As is known to those skilled in the art, dielectric nanophotonic devices include, but are not limited to, photonic bandgap devices, photonic crystal devices, microring resonators, microdisk resonators, superprisms, photonic crystal based slow or fast wave devices, photonic-wire waveguides, and nano-lasers. There are also small photonic devices realized with photonic device structures that involve electron plasma in metals, which are referred to as plasmonic nanophotonic devices. The dielectric and plasmonic nanophotonic devices below will be referred to as nanophotonic devices. As is known to those skilled in the art, plasmonic nanophotonic devices include, but are not limited to, plasmonic waveguides, plasmonic lasers, plasmonic ring and disk resonators, plasmonic photonic crystals, surface plasmon devices, plasmonic slow-wave devices, plasmonic fast-wave devices, and negative dielectric or negative refractive index devices. The optoelectronic or all-optical versions of such devices will be referred to as nano-optoelectronic devices and nano all-optical devices, respectively. Nanophotonic devices have typical device sizes of nanometers to hundreds of micrometers at the optical wavelength of about one micrometer and are substantially smaller than conventional photonic devices. As is known to those skilled in the art, the physical size of the device scales somewhat proportionally to the electromagnetic wavelength of operation. Hence, the physical size examples given here are not absolute but shall scale somewhat proportionally to the electromagnetic wavelength of operation.

Photonic integrated circuits and electronic integrated circuits complement each other in fulfilling the demanding performance requirements of high-speed communications and high-performance computing etc. However, at present photonics and electronics are still handled by different materials platforms and technologies. While ultra-large-scale integration of electronics has become a reality, the large-scale monolithic integration of high-performance photonic circuits on a chip is still largely unaccomplished. It is expected that if photonic devices and electronic devices can be integrated in large scale on a same chip, new functionalities can be brought that will combine the high data transport rate of photonics with the high data processing speed of electronics, resulting in an integrated Electronic-Photonic Integrated Circuit (EPIC) that will be much faster than IC or PIC alone.

In light of the foregoing, there exists a need for a technology that could realize integration of photonic devices on a chip in a way that is compatible with electronic device integration.

At present, majority of the large-scale electronic integrated circuits are fabricated with silicon material and majority of the active photonic or nanophotonic devices are fabricated with compound semiconductor materials such as InP, GaAs, or GaN. The fabrication process of electronic devices for

silicon electronics such as those used in fabricating CMOS (Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor) transistors involve temperatures around 1000° C. Most compound semiconductors cannot withstand such high temperatures without suffering from chemical decomposition. A method that will address such incompatibility and enable the fabrication of photonic or nanophotonic devices in a way that will be compatible with electronic devices will be of interest.

Furthermore, current photonic integrated circuit technology is not favorable due to various issues, including the difficulty in achieving low-loss and cost-effective coupling of light from optical fiber into the photonic chip, the cost of integration of compatible optoelectronic and all-optical devices on the chip, the integration of optoelectronic devices on the chip, the integration of the newer generation of nanophotonic and nano-optoelectronic devices on the chip, and the integration of passive photonic devices on the chip.

In light of the foregoing, there exists a need for a technology that could achieve large scale integration of photonic devices on a chip with efficient and cost-effective optical coupling to optical fiber, and that could achieve low fabrication cost in the integration of compatible optoelectronic and all optical devices on the chip, the integration of optoelectronic devices on the chip, the integration of the newer generation of nanophotonic and nano-optoelectronic devices on the chip, and the integration of passive photonic devices on the chip, and preferably do so in a way that is compatible with electronic device integration.

SUMMARY

An object of the present invention is to provide a method and system for monolithic integration of active and/or passive photonic and/or nanophotonic devices in a way that is compatible with electronic integration, resulting in an electronic-integration-compatible photonic-integrated circuit (EIC-PIC).

Another object of the invention is to provide a system for integration of photonic and/or nanophotonic and electronic devices on a single substrate.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method and system for monolithic integration of active and/or passive photonic and/or nanophotonic devices in a way that is compatible with electronic integration resulting in an electronic-integration-compatible photonic-integrated circuit (EIC-PIC) with a single optical waveguiding layer known as Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method and system for monolithic integration of active and/or passive photonic and/or nanophotonic devices in a way that is compatible with electronic integration resulting in an electronic-integration-compatible photonic-integrated circuit (EIC-PIC) with an optical waveguiding core layer and another active optical layer put on the waveguiding core layer known as Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC).

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method and system for monolithic integration of active and/or passive photonic and/or nanophotonic devices in a way that is compatible with electronic integration resulting in an electronic-integration-compatible photonic-integrated circuit (EIC-PIC) with an optical waveguiding core layer and another active optical layer put on the waveguiding core layer inter-spaced with a dielectric layer known as Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC).

Yet another object of the present invention are to couple light beam up and down between the waveguiding core layer

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and the active optical layer in Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC) using an optical tapered waveguide.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method and system for monolithic integration of active and/or passive photonic and/or nanophotonic devices and their process insertion into the electronic device fabrication process (e.g. CMOS process).

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method and system for the monolithic integration of semiconductor or compound semiconductor active/passive devices and their process insertion into the electronic device fabrication process (e.g. CMOS process).

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a method and system for integration of photonic and/or nanophotonic integrated circuits on a single substrate with a means to couple light from one or more optical fibers into the photonic integrated circuits and/or from the photonic integrated circuits into one or more optical fibers. The means of coupling light involves an integrated Super-high-numerical-aperture GRIN lens (Super lens).

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a method and system for integration of photonic and/or nanophotonic and electronic integrated circuits on a single substrate with electronic device fabrication compatible process (e.g. CMOS compatible process) based on local-area wafer bonding.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an electronic device fabrication compatible process (e.g. CMOS compatible process) that requires local-area wafer bonding be done after the high-temperature processes for fabricating transistors.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an electronic device fabrication compatible process (e.g. CMOS compatible process) that involves local-area wafer bonding process bonding small areas of photonic gain and/or absorptive materials on different areas of the substrate.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a method and system for integration of active/passive photonic and/or nanophotonic integrated circuits on a single substrate using Quantum-Well Intermixing.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an EIC-PIC chip with high-data-rate signal input-output provided by one or more optical fibers to the chip. Each optical fiber carries one or more optical beams. Each optical beam is lightwave at an optical wavelength carrying a wavelength channel. The optical beam for each wavelength channel is modulated in amplitude and/or phase to transmit signals.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an EIC-PIC chip with integrated photonic devices on the chip to enable separation of beams carrying different wavelength channels to different photodetectors. A device that separates the wavelength channels is referred to as wavelength demultiplexing device.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an EIC-PIC chip with integrated photonic devices on the chip to enable combining of beams from different on-chip lasers emitting different wavelength channels to a single waveguide and then coupled out to a single optical fiber. A device that combines the wavelength channels is referred to as wavelength multiplexing device.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an EIC-PIC chip with the wavelength multiplexing and/or demultiplexing device realized by a curved grating with high spectral resolution and compact physical size known as compact curved grating (CCG) or super-compact grating (SCG).

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an EIC-PIC chip with one or more all-optical devices on the chip.

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Yet another object of the invention is to provide an EIC-PIC chip with the all optical device being an efficient all-optical device known as photon transistor based on Gain and Absorption Manipulation of Coupler Interference (GAMCI).

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an EIC-PIC chip with the active photonic devices whose electrodes for n and/or p contact is made up of transparent conducting oxide (TCO) to enable effective electrical contact to the active photonic and/or nanophotonic devices without inducing too much optical loss like a metal contact will. This facilitates the integration of compact active photonic devices on the electronic-photonic chip.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide the active photonic devices with TCO as the contact electrodes that are optical modulators.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method and system for fabricating a photonic integrated circuit capable of high-speed communications, control, RF photonics, high-performance computing, bio-sensing, gas-sensing, and high bandwidth signal processing.

The various embodiments of the invention provide a method for monolithic integration of a plurality of electronic circuit structures and a plurality of photonic circuit structures on a single substrate. Each electronic circuit structure includes one or more electronic devices. Each photonic circuit structure includes one or more photonic devices. The method includes inserting integration steps of the photonic devices into electronic device fabrication process (e.g. CMOS process). The method further includes integrating the photonic devices by monolithic integration process. Further, the method includes inserting integration steps of the electronic devices into electronic device fabrication process (e.g. CMOS process). The method further includes integrating the electronic devices by using a monolithic integration process.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The preferred embodiments of the invention will hereinafter be described in conjunction with the appended drawings, provided to illustrate and not to limit the invention, wherein like designations denote like elements, and in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a basic wafer structure for an Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/Nanophotonic Integrated Circuit in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a basic wafer structure for an Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/Nanophotonic Integrated Circuit in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates a basic wafer structure for an Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/Nanophotonic Integrated Circuit in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 4 illustrates a Single-Optical-Layer an Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/Nanophotonic Integrated Circuit (SOL-EIC-PIC) in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 5 illustrates a Superlens coupling optics, integrated on an Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/Nanophotonic Integrated Circuit chip, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 6 illustrates an optical waveguide, integrated on an Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/Nanophotonic Integrated Circuit chip;

FIG. 7 illustrates an ultra-compact wavelength multiplexer/demultiplexer, also called Super-Compact Grating or Compact Curved Grating integrated on an EIC-PIC chip, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 8A illustrates a tunable optical ring resonator integrated on an Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/Nanophotonic Integrated Circuit chip, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 8B illustrates the cross-sectional view of a tunable optical ring resonator with poly-silicon as the top electrode integrated on an Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/Nanophotonic Integrated Circuit chip, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 8C illustrates the cross-sectional view of a tunable optical ring resonator with transparent conducting oxide (TCO) as the top electrode integrated on an EIC-PIC chip, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 9 illustrates electromagnetic simulation of light energy coupling from a lower silicon waveguide on SOI wafer to an upper compound semiconductor waveguide through a taper-waveguide vertical coupling structure, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 10A illustrates a Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC), in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 10B illustrates a Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple active photonic areas, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 10C illustrates a Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC), in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 10D illustrates a Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC) with a tapered waveguide structure to squeeze the mode in and out of the region with active photonic material, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 10E illustrates a Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC) with a tapered waveguide structure to squeeze the mode in and out of the region with active photonic material, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 11A illustrates an Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC), in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 11B illustrates an Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple active photonic areas, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 11C illustrates an Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC) with tapered waveguide vertical coupling structures to couple light beam energy between a bottom waveguide core and a top waveguide core, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 11D illustrates a tapered waveguide vertical coupling structured to couple light beam energy between a bottom waveguide core and a top waveguide core, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 11E illustrates the layer structure of a tapered waveguide vertical coupling in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 11F illustrates a tapered waveguide vertical coupling structured to couple light beam energy between a bottom waveguide core and a top waveguide core, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 12A illustrates the top view of a Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (SOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with a passive photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 12B illustrates the cross-sectional view of a Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (SOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with a passive photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 13A illustrates the top view of a Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (SOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with an active and a passive photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 13B illustrates the cross-sectional view of a Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (SOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with an active and a passive photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 14A illustrates the top view of a Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with an active and a passive photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 14B illustrates the cross-sectional view of a Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with an active and a passive photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 15A illustrates the top view of an Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with an active and a passive photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 15B illustrates the cross-sectional view of an Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with an active and a passive photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 16A illustrate the top view of an Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with multiple active and passive photonic devices, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 16B illustrates the cross-sectional view of an Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC) with multiple electronic device areas integrated with a photonic device area with multiple active and passive photonic devices, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 17-26 illustrate the steps involved in the fabrication process of an electronic-photonic device, in accordance with various embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 27 illustrates an epitaxial layer structure for the local-area wafer bonding process shown in FIG. 28, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 28 illustrates an exemplary embodiment of the local-area wafer bonding process, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 29A illustrates a schematic for the connections between various devices in a first exemplary electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network (EIC-PIC+ICON) device in accordance with various embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 29B illustrates a second electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network EIC-PIC+ICON device in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 29C illustrates a set-up for input part of electronic-photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 30 illustrates an electronic-photonic device set-up, in accordance with various embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 31 illustrates a set-up for output part of electronic-photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 32A illustrates a multiple optics fiber input port, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 32B illustrates a multiple optics fiber output port, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 33A illustrates a silicon ring-resonator tunable wavelength filter (Si-R-TWF) to be used in electronic-photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 33B illustrates a silicon high-speed optical switch (Si-HS-OS) to be used in an electronic-photonic device, in accordance with another embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 34 illustrates a view of device structure for the evanescence coupling between compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) and Si waveguide and metal contact configuration in accordance with another embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 35 illustrates another view of device structure for the evanescence coupling between compound semiconductor and Si waveguide and metal contact configuration in accordance with another embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 36 illustrates a vertical structure for Input Port of an electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network EIC-PIC+ICON device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 37 illustrates a vertical structure for Interior Part of electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network EIC-PIC+ICON device in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 38 illustrates a vertical structure for Output Port of an electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network EIC-PIC+ICON device in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 39 illustrates a vertical structure for Output Port of an electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network EIC-PIC+ICON device in accordance with another embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 40 illustrates general cross section of an electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit EIC-PIC device according to an embodiment of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Overview of EIC-PIC:

The present invention provides a method for the realization of Photonic/Nanophotonic Integrated Circuits that are compatible with electronic integration, referred to as electronic-integration compatible Photonic/Nanophotonic integrated circuit that will be referred to as EIC-PIC. An EIC-PIC shall have photonic devices integrated on a substrate using fabrication processes that are compatible with electronic integration processes.

Electronic Device Materials:

Electronic devices are typically fabricated on a layer of semiconductor material made up of silicon, GaAs, InP, or GaN substrate. The most commonly used material is Silicon. For illustration but not limitation, we will focus our discussion on the case of Silicon electronics integrated with photonic devices. Generalization to the utilization of other materials for electronics other than Silicon will be obvious to those skilled in the art.

Photonic Device Materials and Optical Wavelength:

For illustration but not limitation, the photonic/nanophotonic devices are illustrated for operations at $\lambda_{opt}=1550$ nm

wavelength range. Generalization of the photonic devices for operation at other wavelength range will be obvious to those skilled in the art by scaling the device dimensions somewhat proportional to the wavelength of operation, by utilizing passive optical materials transparent at the wavelength of operation, and by utilizing active optical material that can provide optical gain at the wavelength of operation.

Basic EIC-PIC Structure:

A basic wafer structure for an EIC-PIC provided by the present invention is illustrated in FIG. 1 showing its cross-sectional view. A thin layer of electronic material **1001** with thickness t_{EM} is placed on top of a thin layer of (lower) optically transparent dielectric material **1011** with thickness t_{LOTM} . The thin layer of dielectric material **1011** is placed on top of a substrate **1021**. For illustration but not limitation, common dielectric materials for layer **1011** are silicon dioxide, silicon nitrides, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, tantalum pentoxide, and various polymer materials with optical transparency at the optical wavelength of operation λ_{opt} . In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, **1001** and **1021** are Silicon, and **1011** is silicon dioxide, forming a wafer structure commonly referred to as Silicon-On-Insulator (SOI). In another embodiment of the invention, λ_{opt} is 1550 nm, t_{EM} is 300 nm thick silicon, and t_{LOTM} is 1 μ m thick silicon dioxide.

In an exemplary embodiment, the thin layer of electronic material **1001** is also transparent to the optical wavelength of operation λ_{opt} forming the first optical core layer and the dielectric layer **1011** has a refractive index that is lower than the refractive index of first optical core layer **1001**, enabling layer **1001** to be used as a transparent optical waveguide core surrounded below by lower waveguide cladding **1011** and above by air as the upper waveguide “cladding”, both the upper and lower waveguide claddings have lower refractive index than waveguide core layer **1001**. As shown in FIG. 2, in another exemplary embodiment, at least another thin layer of (upper) dielectric material layer **1031** with thickness t_{UTOM} is placed on top of layer **1001**. Layer **1031** has a refractive index lower than that of layer **1001** and forms an upper waveguide cladding for waveguide core **1001**. For illustration but not limitation, common dielectric material for layer **1031** is silicon dioxide, or silicon nitrides, or titanium dioxide, or zinc oxide, or tantalum pentoxide, or air, or various metal oxide or polymer materials with optical transparency at the optical wavelength of operation λ_{opt} . In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, **1031** is silicon dioxide with thickness $t_{UTOM}=300$ nm.

Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC:

For the purpose of illustration but not limitation, as shown in FIG. 3, in an exemplary embodiment, electronic devices are fabricated in a first optical core layer **1001** and/or on a first substrate **1021**. An EIC-PIC can be realized with this structure by fabricating photonic/nanophotonic devices utilizing first optical core layer **1001** to propagate optical beam. The first optical core layer **1001** with thickness t_{EM} is on top of a first lower optical cladding layer **1011** with thickness t_{LOTM} . The first lower optical cladding layer **1011** is on top of the first substrate **1021**. The refractive index n_{EM} of the first optical core layer is higher than the refractive index n_{LCL} of the first lower optical cladding layer. In the case of Silicon, layer **1001** cannot provide optical gain but can be used to fabricate various passive photonic devices and active electro-optic devices or active all-optical devices. In another exemplary embodiment, at least one dielectric layer (first upper optical cladding layer) **1031** with thickness t_{UOTM} and refractive index n_{UCL} is further placed on top of layer **1001**. EIC-PIC based on this embodiment will be referred to as Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (SOL-EIC-PIC).

In an exemplary embodiment, the first substrate layer **1021** is the silicon substrate of a silicon-on-insulator (SOI) wafer, the first lower optical cladding layer **1011** is the silicon dioxide layer on top of the silicon substrate in the SOI wafer, the first optical core layer **1001** is the top silicon layer of the SOI wafer, and the first upper optical cladding layer **1031** is a silicon dioxide layer.

Input and Output Lens:

In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the SOL-EIC-PIC consists of at least one input or output optical-fiber coupling optics (i.e. it can have only one or more input coupling optics without any output coupling optics or only one or more output coupling optics without any input coupling optics. It can also have both input coupling optics and output coupling optics)

FIG. 4 illustrates the case with one input optical-fiber coupling optics and one output optical-fiber coupling optics, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. At the input end, FIG. 4 shows the Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC consists of one input optical-fiber coupling optics **4030** coupling light from the optical fiber **4010** into first optical layer **1001** forming an optical waveguide **4020** utilizing an integrated lens **4030** on layer **1011**. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the input optical-fiber coupling optics **4030** is a Superlens. At the output end, FIG. 4 shows that the Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC includes one output optical-fiber coupling optics; coupling light from first optical core layer **1001** of an output waveguide **4060** to an output optical fiber **4070** utilizing an integrated lens **4050** on layer **1011**. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the output coupling optics **4050** is a Superlens **4050**. In an exemplary embodiment, the Superlens **4030** and **4050** are made up of two alternating thin dielectric layers that have different refractive indices. In another exemplary embodiment, the alternating layer is made up of silicon and silicon dioxide. (The general design of superlens is disclosed in US patents "Varying refractive index optical medium using at least two materials with thickness less than a wavelength, U.S. Pat. No. 7,426,328" and "Superlens and a method for making the same, U.S. Pat. No. 7,643,719", the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.)

The superlens **4030** or **4050** is further shown in FIG. 5 as lens **5030**. The side and top view of a superlens **5030** coupling between an optical fiber **5010** and a nano waveguide **5020** are shown in FIG. 5. In an exemplary embodiment, the input waveguide **5020** may be an optical waveguide with a step refractive index with Silicon as the waveguiding core **1001** with refractive index $n_{Si}=3.5$ and thickness t_{EM} , air as the upper cladding **1031** with refractive index $n_{Air}=1$, and silicon dioxide as the lower cladding **1021** with refractive index $n_{SiO_2}=1.5$ and thickness t_{LOTM} . The waveguide **5020** has a width D_{WG} fabricated by vertically etching down the silicon material to the bottom of the waveguide core **1001** using etching technique well known to those skilled in the art. An example of such etching technique is dry etching using Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) etcher with Chlorine or Fluorine chemistry. In an exemplary embodiment, the width D_{WG} is 10 μm , and the thickness t_{EM} is 300 nm. The thickness of lower cladding t_{LOTM} is 1 μm . The superlens **5030** has a width W_{SPL} , height H_{SPL} and length L_{SPL} fabricated on top of the waveguide **5020** by depositing multi-layers of alternating dual materials.

In an exemplary embodiment, the dual materials are Silicon (Si) and Silicon Dioxide (SiO_2). The superlens **5030** dimensions are $W_{SPL}=20 \mu\text{m}$, $H_{SPL}=15 \mu\text{m}$, and length $L_{SPL}=20 \mu\text{m}$. The thickness ratio of Silicon and Silicon Dioxide is varied such that the effective index of the superlens is

close to $n=3.5$ at the bottom of the lens near the surface of waveguide **5020** and will be mainly of silicon (i.e. it will have thicker layers of silicon versus silicon dioxide). The effective index of the superlens is close to $n=1.5$ near the top of the superlens and will be mainly of silicon dioxide (i.e. it will have thicker layers of silicon dioxide versus silicon). The optical fiber **5010** is an optical fiber with a full-width-half maximum (FWHM) mode size diameter of about 8 μm . The optical wavelength of operation λ_{OPT} is 1550 nm. The index variation of the superlens **5030** with the design algorithm shown in U.S. Pat. No. 7,643,719 will be such that the mode from the nano waveguide **5020** will expand in the lens such that the strong lensing effect in the superlens results in an output beam of about 8 μm in diameter over less the 20 μm of propagation through the superlens, and the wavefront is a flat wavefront at the output surface of the superlens. The 8 μm optical beam diameter at the output surface of the superlens with flat beam wavefront matches the fiber beam diameter of 8 μm . Thus, the superlens **5030** enables efficient coupling of the light from the nano waveguide **5020** to the optical fiber **5010** or from the optical fiber **5010** to nano waveguide **5020** due to the reciprocity of light propagation as is known to those skilled in the art.

In an exemplary embodiment, the input or output optical fiber is held from below by a V-groove or a trench structure fabricated on the substrate **1021** to match the size of the fiber and hold it at the right height with respect to the lens optical center to achieve maximum coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and the waveguide on chip. This is illustrated in FIG. 5 showing optical fiber **5010** held from below by substrate **1021**. The trench can be of rectangular shape or arbitrary shape designed to hold the fiber in steady position. There can be additional materials between substrate **1021** and fiber **5010** to help hold the fiber. Such variations are contemplated and are within the scope of the present invention.

Photonic or Nanophotonic Device:

In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, as shown in FIG. 4, the Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC consists of at least one photonic/nanophotonic device **4030**, that can be an optical waveguide, an optical wavelength multiplexer, an optical wavelength demultiplexer, an optical grating, an optical beam splitter, a polarization beam splitter, an optical isolator, a polarization rotator, an optical interferometer, an optical modulator, an optical ring resonator, an optical disk resonator, an optical curved reflector or an optical mirror, an optical amplifier, a laser, a light-emitting device, an optical detector, a nonlinear-optical device, a photonic transistor, an optical harmonic frequency generator, an all-optical device, or other photonic/nanophotonic devices well known to those skilled in the art. Each of these devices has at least an input or output waveguide port for an optical beam. When there is more than one device, light propagates from one device to another by connecting the output port of an earlier device to the input port of a latter device.

The vertical optical mode confinement of photonic/nanophotonic device is due to the high refractive index core layer **1001** that confines the light energy to propagate mainly in core layer **1001**. The horizontal confinement and propagation geometry of the optical beam or beams will depend on the device as described below. The horizontal geometry is defined by lithography (photolithography or E-Beam lithography etc) and by vertically etching down the core layer **1001**, as is well know to those skilled in the art.

An exemplary embodiment of an optical waveguide is a straight or curved waveguide **6000** shown in FIG. 6, guiding optical beam confined vertically by the high-refractive index

core **1001**. This waveguide is fabricated by horizontally patterning the planar pattern of the waveguide by using lithography (e.g. photolithography or E-Beam lithography) and then etching down the silicon layer **1001** to form the waveguide of a certain width W_{WG} to provide the horizontal optical confinement surrounded by air or by low refractive index material **1041** and **1051** on both side of the waveguide as shown in FIG. **6**. The waveguide has an optical beam input port **6010** and an output port **6020** as shown in FIG. **6**. In an exemplary embodiment, waveguide **6000** has width $W_{WG}=400$ nm for an optical operation wavelength λ_{OPT} of 1550 nm.

An exemplary embodiment of an optical wavelength multiplexer or an optical grating is an ultra-compact wavelength multiplexer/demultiplexer, also called the Super-Compact Grating or the Compact Curved Grating (hereinafter referred to as UC λ DeMux **7000** as shown in FIG. **7**. The general design of ultra-compact wavelength multiplexer/demultiplexer is given in patents "Curved grating spectrometer, U.S. Pat. No. 7,283,233" and "Integrated signal manipulator for manipulating optical signals, application Ser. No. 11/451,797," contents of which are herein incorporated by reference. UC λ DeMux **7000** could also be referred to as Ultra-Compact Wavelength Multiplexer/DeMultiplexer, based on Ultra-Large-Angle-Grating for High Bandwidth Data Communications through WDM. The wavelength multiplexer **7000** has an optical beam input port **7010** and an output port **7020** as shown in FIG. **7**.

FIG. **8A** illustrates a Ring-Resonator **8000** that can be used as Tunable Wavelength Filter (R-TWF), in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The Tunable Ring Resonator **8000** is coupled to an adjacent waveguide **8100**. The Tunable Ring Resonator **8000** has an optical beam input port **8010** and an output port **8020** operated with an optical beam at optical wavelength λ_{OPT} as shown in FIG. **8A**. The waveguide **8100** has a width W_{CWG} . The ring resonator is made up of a waveguide of width W_{RWG} formed into a ring with a ring diameter of D_{RING} . The resonance frequency of the ring resonator is tuned by capacitive effect that brings the electrical charges across a thin layer of gate oxide. The electrical charges cause a change in the refractive index at the gate region and hence the propagating refractive index of the waveguiding ring. This change in the propagating index then shifts the resonance frequency of the ring as is known to those skilled in the art. In an exemplary embodiment, $W_{CWG}=W_{RWG}=400$ nm, $D_{RING}=20$ μ m.

In one exemplary embodiment based on poly-silicon gate, the vertical cross section of Tunable Ring Resonator **8000** is shown in FIG. **8B** in which the Silicon waveguide core layer **1001** with thickness t_{EM} is doped by ion implantation at spatial region **8010**. A source electrode **8020** and a drain electrode **8030** are deposited on two ends of **8010**, each on an n+ well or p+ well region. A gate oxide **8040** with thickness of tens of nanometers or thinner is deposited on the central region of **8010**. A doped poly-silicon **8050** with thickness $t_{POLY-Si}$ is deposited on top of the gate oxide **8040**. A gate electrode **8060** is deposited on the side of poly-silicon structure **8050** that is placed on a low refractive index oxide layer **8070**. The waveguiding region **8080** is shown in the figure. The optical mode goes across from the lower silicon layer **8010** to the top poly-silicon layer **8050**. Applying a voltage across the gate and the source electrode will drive charges to reside just across the gate oxide layer **8040**, resulting in a refractive index change at the center of the optical beam mode **8080**. In an exemplary embodiment $t_{POLY-Si}=200$ nm and $t_{EM}=300$ nm.

In another exemplary embodiment based on transparent conducting oxide (TCO) gate, the vertical cross section of Tunable Ring Resonator **8000** is shown in FIG. **8C** in which the Silicon waveguide core layer **1001** is doped by ion implantation at spatial region **8210**. A source electrode **8220** and a drain electrode **8230** are deposited on two ends of **8210**. A gate oxide **8240** with thickness of tens of nanometers or thinner is deposited on the central region of **8210**. A transparent conducting oxide (TCO) layer **8230** with thickness t_{TCO} is deposited on top of the gate oxide **8240**. A gate electrode **8260** is deposited on top of the TCO layer structure **8230**. The waveguiding region **8280** is shown in the figure. The TCO has low refractive index of typically $n_{TCO}=1.7$ to 2. This enables the optical mode to reside mainly in the lower silicon layer **8210** with much higher refractive index of $n_{Si}=3.5$, which provides a tighter optical mode confinement than the polysilicon case described above in FIG. **8B**. Applying a voltage across the gate and the source electrode will drive charges to reside just across the gate oxide layer, resulting in a refractive index change. The tighter optical mode confinement to within the bottom Silicon layer and the higher conductivity of TCO enables lower switching voltage and higher switching speed.

Optical beam splitter, optical polarization beam splitter, optical isolator, polarization rotator, optical interferometer, optical phase shifter, optical modulator, optical ring resonator, optical disk resonator, optical curved reflector, optical mirror, nonlinear-optical device, photonic transistor, optical harmonic frequency generator, all-optical device, are some of the examples of common integrated optical devices that are well known to those skilled in the art. For example, an optical interferometer can be a Mach Zehnder interferometer with an input beam splitter splitting the wave into two waveguiding arms and recombine them at another beam splitter. They can be fabricated in a way similar to the case of the optical waveguide by patterning the planar pattern of the two beam splitters/combiners and two waveguide arms using lithography and then etch down the silicon layer **1001** to form the required pattern on the chip. Optical phase shifting or modulation can make use of the refractive index change of silicon with temperature by fabricating a heating element to shift the refractive index of the waveguide in the device involved. Optical phase shifting or modulation can also make use of the refractive index change of silicon with electron or hole carrier density by fabricating an electrical structure as is known to those skilled in the art to inject electrons or holes into the silicon to shift the refractive index of the waveguide in the device involved. All-optical device can be realized utilizing the nonlinear optical absorption in silicon to change the phase or absorption of an optical beam by another optical beam as is known to those skilled in the art.

Optical amplifier, laser, light-emitting device, and Optical detector are more specialized devices. In the case of silicon as layer **1001**, optical amplifier and optical detector cannot be easily realized on layer **1001** and will require the Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DOL-EIC-PIC) technique to be described below. In the case of GaAs, GaN, InP, as layer **1001**, these materials can provide optical gain and absorption and can be used to realize detectors or amplifiers in layer **1001**.

Fabrication:

The Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC can be fabricated by using an electronic device fabrication compatible process (e.g. CMOS compatible process) to be described below to realize at least one coupling lens and at least one optical device on the chip.

Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC:

For the purpose of illustration but not limitation, as shown in FIG. **10A**, in an exemplary embodiment, an adjacent opti-

cal layer **10101** is further put directly on top of first optical core layer **1001** resulting in Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC). The first optical core layer **1001** with thickness t_{EM} is on top of a first lower optical cladding layer **1011** with thickness t_{LOTM} . The first lower optical cladding layer **1011** is on top of the first substrate **1021**. The refractive index n_{EM} of the first optical core layer is higher than the refractive index n_{LCL} of the first lower optical cladding layer. In one embodiment, the refractive index n_{AOL} of the adjacent optical layer **10101** with thickness t_{Ph} is near the refractive index n_{EM} of the first optical core layer. In one embodiment, the adjacent optical layer **10101** is an optical gain or absorptive material. In one embodiment, the adjacent optical layer **10101** is InGaAs quantum well structure with one or more InGaAs quantum wells inter-spaced with InGaAsP barrier material to provide optical gain for the wave propagating in layer **1001** with optical field penetrating into the adjacent optical layer **10101**. As is well known to those skilled in the art, there are other gain material structures one can use to achieve optical gain. In another exemplary embodiment, at least one dielectric layer (first upper optical cladding layer) **10201** with thickness t_{UOTM} and refractive index n_{UCL} is further placed on top of layer **10101**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first substrate layer **1021** is the silicon substrate of a silicon-on-insulator (SOI) wafer, the first lower optical cladding layer **1011** is the silicon dioxide layer on top of the silicon substrate in the SOI wafer, the first optical core layer **1001** is the top silicon layer of the SOI wafer, the adjacent optical layer **10101** is made of III-V semiconductor materials (e.g. InGaAs/InGaAsP/InP or GaAs/AlGaAs material systems), and the first upper optical cladding layer **10201** is a silicon dioxide layer.

Multiple Active Areas:

In one embodiment, the adjacent optical layer **10101** is placed on multiple sub-areas on the chip as illustrated by the side and top views in FIG. **10B**. In one embodiment, these gain-material areas are placed using local-area-bonding technique to be described below.

Input or Output Lens:

In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the DDOL-EIC-PIC consists of at least one input or output optical-fiber coupling optics (i.e. it can have only one or more input coupling optics without any output coupling optics or only one or more output coupling optics without any input coupling optics. It can also have both input coupling optics and output coupling optics). FIG. **10C** illustrates the case with one input optical-fiber coupling optics and one output optical-fiber coupling optics. At the input end, FIG. **10C** shows the input optical-fiber coupling optics couples light from the optical fiber **10010** into layer **1001** that formed a channel waveguide **10020** utilizing an integrated lens on layer **10030**. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the input coupling optics **10030** is a Superlens. At the output end, FIG. **10C** shows the output optical-fiber coupling optics **10070** couples light from layer **1001** formed into a channel waveguide **10050** to an output optical fiber **10060** utilizing an integrated lens **10070** on layer **1001**. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the output coupling optics is a Superlens **10070**. In an exemplary embodiment, the Superlens **10030** and Superlens **10070** are made up of two alternating thin dielectric layers that have different refractive indices. In an exemplary embodiment, the alternating layer is made up of silicon and silicon dioxide with a structure similar to the superlens **5030** illustrated in FIG. **5**. In another exemplary embodiment, the input optical fiber **10010** or output optical fiber **10060** is held from below by a V-groove or a trench structure fabricated on the substrate **1021** to match the size of the fiber and hold it at the right

height with respect to the lens optical center to achieve maximum coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and the waveguide on chip.

Photonic or Nanophotonic Device:

In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, as shown in FIG. **10C**, the DDOL-EIC-PIC consists of at least one photonic/nanophotonic device **10040**, that can be an optical waveguide, an optical wavelength multiplexer, an optical wavelength demultiplexer, an optical grating, an optical beam splitter, a polarization beam splitter, an optical isolator, a polarization rotator, an optical interferometer, an optical modulator, an optical ring resonator, an optical disk resonator, an optical curved reflector, an optical mirror, an optical amplifier, an optical detector, a laser, a light-emitting device, a nonlinear-optical device, a photonic transistor, an optical harmonic frequency generator, an all-optical device, or other photonic/nanophotonic device well known to those skilled in the art.

In an embodiment of the invention, the first optical core layer **1001** is silicon which silicon cannot provide optical gain. Thus in the case of active optical devices such as optical amplifiers, lasers, or light-emitting devices, the adjacent optical layer **10101** can then be made of an optical material with gain such as compound semiconductor material. Thus the direct Double-Optical-Layer structure can be used to achieve a wide range of active integrated optical devices that involve optical gain.

In an exemplary embodiment of device **10900** shown in FIG. **10D**, layer **1001** is silicon and the adjacent optical layer **10101** contains InGaAs quantum well structure with one or more InGaAs quantum wells inter-spaced with InGaAsP barrier material. Silicon cannot provide optical power gain. However, as is well known to those skilled in the art, InGaAs quantum wells can provide optical gain under current injection. Optical beam at a wavelength of $\lambda_{OPT}=1550$ nm propagating in layer **1001** enters the waveguiding section that is bonded with layer **10101** and propagates through the waveguiding section with optical gain layer **10101** to achieve optical power gain. In this exemplary embodiment, device **10900** acts as an optical amplifier.

Fabrication:

The DDOL-EIC-PIC can be fabricated using an electronic device fabrication compatible process (e.g. CMOS compatible process) to be described below to realize at least one coupling lens and at least one optical device on the chip.

Tapered Waveguide Structure:

FIG. **10D** illustrates a tapered waveguide structure that can be used for the Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC to push energy from the bottom waveguiding core layer **1001** to the top thin film layer **10101** with optical gain or vice versa, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The taper helps to squeeze the energy up to the adjacent optical layer **10101** or down to layer **1001** more gradually. Such gradual process reduces optical reflection at the edges or end regions where the adjacent optical layer **10101** is introduced, and increases optical power propagating through the device region with the adjacent optical layer **10101**. The actual dimensional variation for the waveguide tapers is not be very important as long as the tapered waveguide width goes from a width large compared to half the wavelength in the waveguiding core **1001** to a width small compared to half the wavelength in the waveguiding core **1001**. In an exemplary embodiment, device region with the adjacent optical layer **10101** shown in FIG. **10D** is electrically excited via an injection current and acts as an optical power amplifier.

In an embodiment of the invention, as shown in FIG. **10E**, the beam from the first waveguide core layer **1001** enters the

adjacent optical layer **10101** region with a tapered waveguide **10105**. **10105** is a tapering waveguide section in layer **10101** tapering from an initial width WW_{INI-UP} to a final width WW_{FIN-UP} in a taper length LL_{TAP-UP} . The width of layer **10101** WW_{UP} and waveguide width of layer **1001** WW_{WG} can be equal or different.

In another embodiment of the invention, as shown in FIG. **10E**, the beam from the waveguide with the adjacent optical layer **10101** enters the first waveguide core layer **1001** region with a tapered waveguide **10106**. **10106** is a tapering waveguide section in layer **10101** tapering from an initial width WW_{INI-DN} to a final width WW_{FIN-DN} in a taper length LL_{TAP-DN} . The width of layer **10101** WW_{UP} and waveguide width of layer **1001** WW_{WG} can be equal or different.

The height of layer **1001** is t_{EM} , and the height of layer **10101** is tt_{Ph} .

In an exemplary embodiment, waveguide core **1001** is silicon with thickness $t_{EM}=300$ nm, and top waveguide layer **10101** is InGaAs quantum well structure with three InGaAs quantum wells interspaced with InGaAsP barrier layers and adjacent optical layer **10101** has a refractive index around $n_{AOL}=3.4$ and a total thickness $tt_{Ph}=150$ nm. The taper dimensions are $WW_{INI-UP}=WW_{FIN-DN}=100$ nm, $WW_{INI-DN}=WW_{FIN-UP}=400$ nm, $LL_{TAP-UP}=LL_{TAP-DN}=30$ μ m, $W_{UP}=400$ nm, $W_{WG}=400$ nm.

The various methods and systems described above for monolithic integration of active and/or passive photonic (and/or nanophotonic) devices in a way that is compatible with electronic integration will become clear with detailed descriptions of the methods and systems for the various exemplary EIC-PICs described below.

Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC:

For the purpose of illustration but not limitation, as shown in FIG. **11A**, in an exemplary embodiment, a thin first interspaced dielectric structure layer **11051** with thickness t_{DIE} and refractive index n_{DIE} is placed on the first optical core layer **1001** and a second optical core layer **11101** is further put directly on top of layer **11051** resulting in Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC). The first optical core layer **1001** with thickness t_{EM} is on top of a first lower optical cladding layer **1011** with thickness t_{LOTM} . The first lower optical cladding layer **1011** with thickness is on top of the first substrate **1021**. The refractive index n_{EM} of the first optical core layer is higher than the refractive index n_{LCL} of the first lower optical cladding layer. The first interspaced dielectric structure layer **11051** may be made up of one or more further-divided layers of different dielectric materials. The refractive index n_{2OC} of the second optical core layer **11101** and the refractive index n_{EM} of the first optical core layer **1001** are both higher than the refractive index of the first interspaced dielectric structure layer **11051**. In one embodiment, the second optical core layer **11101** is an optical gain or absorptive material layer.

In another exemplary embodiment, at least one dielectric layer (first upper optical cladding layer) **11201** with thickness t_{UOTM} and refractive index n_{UCL} is further placed on top of layer **11101**. Layer **11051** and layer **11101** with optional layer **11201** together is referred to as "active-layer structure" **11400**. In one embodiment, layer **11051** is Silicon Nitride and layer **11101** is InGaAs quantum well structure with one or more InGaAs quantum wells inter-spaced with InGaAsP barrier material to provide optical gain for the wave coupling from layer **1001** to layer **11101**. As is well known to those skilled in the art, there are other gain material structures one can use to achieve optical gain.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first substrate **1021** layer is the silicon substrate of a silicon-on-insulator (SOI) wafer,

the first lower optical cladding layer **1011** is the silicon dioxide layer on top of the silicon substrate in the SOI wafer, the first optical core layer **1001** is the top silicon layer of the SOI wafer, the first interspaced dielectric structure layer **11051** is a silicon nitride layer, the second optical core layer **11101** is made of III-V semiconductor materials (e.g. InGaAs/InGaAsP/InP or GaAs/AlGaAs material systems), and the first upper optical cladding layer **11201** is a silicon dioxide layer.

Up/Down Coupling Tapered Waveguide in Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC:

In an embodiment of the invention, the coupling between optical beam propagating in the second waveguide core layer **11101** and optical beam propagating in the first waveguide core layer **1001** is achieved using tapered waveguide vertical coupling structure as discussed below.

FIG. **11D** illustrates the coupling of optical beam from propagating in layer **1001** up to propagating in layer **11101** which is achieved by using a tapered waveguide vertical up-coupling structure **11105**. **11105** is a tapering waveguide section in layer **11101** tapering from an initial with W_{INI-UP} to a final width W_{FIN-UP} in a taper length L_{TAP-UP} . The waveguide width of layer **1101** W_{WG-UP} and waveguide width of layer **1001** W_{WG-DN} can be equal or different.

In another embodiment, the coupling of optical beam from propagating in layer **11101** down to propagating in layer **1001** is achieved by using an optical vertical down-coupling tapered waveguide structure **11106**. **11106** is a tapering waveguide section in layer **11101** tapering from an initial with W_{INI-DN} to a final width W_{FIN-DN} in a taper length L_{TAP-DN} . The waveguide width of layer **1101** W_{WG-UP} and waveguide width of layer **1001** W_{WG-DN} can be equal or different.

The height of layer **1001** is t_{EM} , the height of layer **11101** is t_{Ph} , and the height of layer **11105** is t_{DIE} .

Tapered Waveguide Coupling Structure Design:

As is well known to those skilled in the art, if the first waveguide core layer **1001** has a propagating refractive index n_E , lower than the propagating refractive index n_{Ph} of the second waveguiding core layer **11101** with width $W=W(Z)$ at location Z , where Z is spatial displacement along the direction of propagation as shown in FIG. **11D**. The propagating refractive index n_{Ph} is a function of W and hence Z so that $n_{Ph}=n_{Ph}(W)=n_{Ph}(W(Z))$. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the wider the W , the higher the n_{Ph} .

By tapering the waveguide **11105** so that $W(Z)$ changes with Z in layer **11101**, one can change the propagating index n_{Ph} so that it matches the value of n_{EF} . At the region **11104** in FIG. **11D** when n_{Ph} is approximately equal to n_{EF} , there will be resonant waveguide coupling so that the wave will couple from the bottom waveguiding core **1001** to the top waveguiding core **11101**. Similarly for the tapered waveguide coupler **11106**, by tapering **11106**, again at the region when $n_{Ph}=n_{EF}$, there will be resonant waveguide coupling so that the wave will couple from the top waveguiding core **11101** to the bottom waveguiding core **1001**.

As is well known to those skilled in the art, the exact shape of the taper is not so important as to have one substantial length of the tapering section where $n_{Ph}=n_{EF}$. Hence the taper can have arbitrary curvilinear shape the way it changes its horizontal width $W(Z)$ as a function of spatial coordinate distance Z along the direction of wave propagation. As is well known to those skilled in the art, when this substantial length is equal about one coupling length, there will be efficient transfer of light energy between the top and the bottom waveguiding core layers **11101** and **1001** (typically >90%). Thus, the taper's width typically will go from a width approximately equal to or larger than half the wavelength in

the top waveguiding core **11101** to a width smaller than half the wavelength in the top waveguiding core **11101**. The tapering length L_{TAP-UP} or L_{TAP-DN} is chosen so that a substantial length of the taper achieves near-resonant waveguide energy coupling as described above.

Once the optical beam energy is transferred from the lower waveguide core **1001** to the upper waveguide core **11101** and propagates into a straight waveguiding section with constant width, the energy will stay in **11101**. This is because $n_{Ph}(W)$ will become higher than n_{EI} (due to the increased width at the taper end connecting to the straight waveguiding section of **11101**) so light energy will only guide in the upper waveguiding core **11101** until it meet with the down-coupling tapered waveguide.

In one exemplary embodiment, lower waveguide core layer **1001** is silicon with thickness $t_{EM}=200$ nm, upper waveguide core layer **11101** is InGaAs quantum well structure with five InGaAs quantum wells interspaced with InGaAsP barrier layers with the respective material bandgap energies and thicknesses shown in FIG. **11E** and layer **11101** has a refractive index around $n_{2OL}=n_{InGaAsP}=3.3$ and a total thickness $t_{Ph}=350$ nm, layer **1001** has a refractive index around $n_{EM}=n_{Si}=3.5$, and dielectric layer **11051** is Silicon Nitride with a refractive index around $n_{SiN}=2.0$ and a thickness $t_{DIE}=200$ nm. The taper dimensions are $W_{INI-UP}=W_{FIN-DN}=100$ nm, $W_{INI-DN}=W_{FIN-UP}=400$ nm, $L_{TAP-UP}=L_{TAP-DN}=30$ μ m, $W_{WG-UP}=400$ nm, $W_{WG-DN}=400$ nm. $n_{EI}=2.2$, $n_{Ph}(400\text{ nm})=2.383$.

FIG. **9** shows an electromagnetic simulation of energy coupling from the bottom waveguiding core **1001** to the top waveguiding core **11101** through a taper-waveguide vertical coupling structure, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Multiple Active Areas:

In one embodiment, the “active-layer structure” **11400** is placed on multiple sub-areas on the chip as illustrated by the top view and cross-sectional view in FIG. **11B**. In one embodiment, these active-layer structure areas are placed using local-area-bonding technique to be described below.

Input or Output Lens:

In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the IDDOL-EIC-PIC consists of at least one input or output optical-fiber coupling optics (i.e. it can have only one or more input coupling optics without any output coupling optics or only one or more output coupling optics without any input coupling optics. It can also have both input coupling optics and output coupling optics) FIG. **11C** illustrates the case with one input optical-fiber coupling optics and one output optical-fiber coupling optics. At the input end, FIG. **11C** shows the input optical-fiber coupling optics coupling light from the optical fiber **11010** into layer **1001** that forms a channel waveguide **11020** utilizing an integrated lens on layer **11030**. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the input coupling optics **11030** is a Superlens. FIG. **11C** shows the output optical-fiber coupling optics **11070** coupling light from layer **1001** formed into a channel waveguide **11050** to an output optical fiber **10060** utilizing an integrated lens **11070** on layer **1001**. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the output coupling optics is a Superlens **11070**. In an exemplary embodiment, the Superlens **11030** and Superlens **11070** are made up of two alternating thin dielectric layers that have different refractive indices. In an exemplary embodiment, the alternating layer is made up of silicon and silicon dioxide with a structure similar to the superlens **5030** illustrated in FIG. **5**. In another exemplary embodiment, the input optical fiber **11010** or output optical fiber **11060** is held from below by a V-groove or a trench structure fabricated on the substrate **1021** to match the

size of the fiber and hold it at the right height with respect to the lens optical center to achieve maximum coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and the waveguide on chip.

5 Photonic/Nanophotonic Device:

In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the IDDOL-EIC-PIC consists of at least one photonic/nanophotonic device **11040**, that can be an optical waveguide, an optical wavelength multiplexer, an optical wavelength demultiplexer, an optical grating, an optical beam splitter, a polarization beam splitter, an optical isolator, a polarization rotator, an optical interferometer, an optical modulator, an optical ring resonator, an optical disk resonator, an optical curved reflector, an optical mirror, an optical amplifier, a laser, a light-emitting device, an optical detector, a nonlinear-optical device, a photonic transistor, an optical harmonic frequency generator, an all-optical device, or other photonic/nanophotonic devices well known to those skilled in the art.

In an embodiment, layer **1001** is silicon which silicon cannot provide optical gain. Thus in the case of active optical devices such as optical amplifier, laser, or light-emitting device, up-down vertical coupling structure is used to transport beam from layer **1001** to layer **11101**. Layer **11101** can then be made of an optical material with gain such as compound semiconductor material. Thus the Indirect Double-Optical-Layer structure can be used to achieve a wide range of active integrated optical devices that involve optical gain.

In an exemplary embodiment of device **11900** shown in FIG. **11D**, layer **1001** is silicon and layer **11101** contains InGaAs quantum well structure with one or more InGaAs quantum wells inter-spaced with InGaAsP barrier material. Silicon cannot provide optical power gain. However, as is well known to those skilled in the art, InGaAs quantum wells can provide optical gain under current injection. Optical beam at a wavelength of $\lambda_{OPT}=1550$ nm propagating in layer **1001** is coupled up to layer **11101** using vertical up-coupling tapered waveguide **11105** and propagates through the optical gain layer **11101** to achieve optical power gain. The beam is then coupled from layer **11101** down to layer **1001** using vertical down-coupling tapered waveguide **11106**. In this exemplary embodiment, device **11900** acts as an optical amplifier.

Fabrication:

The IDDOL-EIC-PIC can be fabricated using an electronic device fabrication compatible process (e.g. CMOS compatible process) to realize at least one coupling lens and at least one optical device on the chip to be described below.

The various methods and systems described above for monolithic integration of active and/or passive photonic (and/or nanophotonic) devices in a way that is compatible with electronic integration will become clear with detailed descriptions of the methods and systems for the various exemplary EIC-PICs described below.

Indirect Triple-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC:

For the purpose of illustration but not limitation, as shown in FIG. **11F**, the structure can be extended from double-optical layer to triple optical layer via the use of tapered waveguide coupler **11650** to vertically couple light from the top optical layer **11600** to the middle optical layer **11700** and similar tapered waveguide coupler to couple light from the middle optical layer **11700** to the top optical layer **11600**, and the use of tapered waveguide coupler **11750** to vertically couple light from the middle optical layer **11700** to the bottom optical layer **11800** and similar tapered waveguide coupler to couple light from the bottom optical layer **11800** to the middle optical layer **11700**. In FIG. **11D**, the top optical layer **11600** is compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) layer

with active or passive compound semiconductor based photonic devices. The middle optical layer **11700** is also compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) layer with active or passive compound semiconductor based photonic devices. The bottom optical layer **11800** is silicon semiconductor layer with active or passive silicon based photonic devices. The bottom layer is the top silicon layer of a SOI substrate wafer. In-between the optical layers is filled with low-refractive index dielectric material. Layer **11620** is a dielectric layer between the top optical layer **11600** and the middle optical layer **11700** and layer **11720** is a dielectric layer between the middle optical layer **11700** and the bottom optical layer **11800**. Those skilled in the art will know how to generalize from three optical layers to more than three optical layers by stacking more optical layer inter-spaced with dielectric layers and the use of more tapered waveguide couplers for vertical coupling of light between two optical layers.

Exemplary CMOS Process:

In order to describe an exemplary electronic device and integrated circuit fabrication process, we will use the example of a CMOS process. Other electronic device fabrication methods have substantial similarity with a CMOS fabrication process. For example, the process always involve some steps of ion implantation and annealing at high temperature (1000° C.), and some steps of oxide growth at high temperature (1000° C.) Thus, the CMOS process is chosen for the purpose of illustration and not limitation. The purpose of illustration is to show how the photonic device integration process steps can be inserted to be made compatible with the high-temperature steps in an electronic device fabrication process. The details of the electronic device fabrication process are not essential and those skilled in the art will know how to adopt the exemplary embodiments to apply to different electronic device fabrication process accordingly.

As is known to those skilled in the art, a CMOS process for fabricating electronic devices can deviate somewhat from the exemplary typical CMOS process shown here. Such deviations typically will not affect the insertion of the photonic device processes described that are to be done at certain main process points in the CMOS process or an electronic device and integrated circuit fabrication process. The main process points are well illustrated by the exemplary typical CMOS process shown.

A typical CMOS process involves the following main steps:

- Step 1: Start with SOI wafer with undoped or lightly doped top silicon layer for the SOI wafer.
- Step 2: ** Insertion point H1 (Covering of the photonic-device area with protective material layer).
- Step 3: P implant on most of the substrate area except the area of the SOI wafer intended to form low-loss silicon optical waveguide.
- Step 4: Grow SiO₂ on Si (1000° C.).
- Step 5: N-well ion implant
- Step 6: Wafer annealing (1000° C., 15-30 mins)
- Step 7: ** Insertion point H2
- Step 8: Grow SiO₂ and Si₃N₄ for field oxide mask. (at around 1000° C.)
- Step 9: Channel-stop implant, grow field oxide (FOX) (at around 1000° C.)
- Step 10: **Insertion point H3
- Step 11: Grow gate oxide (TOX)
- Step 12: Threshold adjust implant
- Step 13: Polysilicon deposition on TOX
- Step 14: **Insertion point H4
- Step 15: CVD oxide on Polysilicon
- Step 16: ** Insertion point H5

- Step 17: N+ source and drain implant
- Step 18: ** Insertion point H6
- Step 19: P+ source and drain implant
- Step 20: Annealing 900-1100° C.
- Step 21: Oxide spacer creation around gate
- Step 22: Silicidation (conductive metal silicide on gate/drain/source)
- Step 23: ** Insertion point L1
- Step 24: ** Insertion point L2
- Step 25: ** Insertion point L3
- Step 26: ** Insertion point L4
- Step 27: ** Insertion point L5
- Step 28: Thick 500 nm oxide for metal masking
- Step 29: Drain, gate, source and photonic device metal contact via multilevel metals

More specifically, the steps are described in detail below. These steps include:

- Step 1: Start with an SOI wafer with undoped or lightly doped top silicon layer for the SOI wafer.
- Step 2: ** Insertion point H1. Will be used for depositing protective materials to cover of the photonic-device area.
- Step 3: An optional step involving implanting P dopants on most of the substrate area except the area of the SOI wafer intended to form low-loss silicon optical waveguide.
- Step 4: A thin film of SiO₂ dielectric layer is placed on a silicon (Si) wafer by heat treatment process involving a temperature of 1000° C. (Initial Oxidation). The wafer is patterned and the oxide is etched to form oxide mask with open window for N-Well oxidation.
- Step 5: N-type dopants are implanted on the silicon wafer layer to form N-wells (N-Well implant).
- Step 6: A process of Wafer Annealing is carried out to activate the implanted dopants. The process requires heat treatment involving a temperature of 1000° C. (N-Well drive-in). The oxide mask is then etched away. The structure formed after wafer annealing process is considered as a first substrate layer.
- Step 7: ** Insertion point H2 for fabrication of photonic device.
- Step 8: A first dielectric layer of SiO₂ and a second dielectric layer of Si₃N₄ are deposited (at around 1000° C.) over the structure to form a mask for the growth of field oxide.
- Step 9: A process of channel-stop ion implantation is carried out. The process involves creating a photo resist layer over the SiO₂ and Si₃N₄ layers that are then etched to form a mask. After performing channel stop field implant, the photo resist layer is removed and Si₃N₄ mask is also removed. and a thick oxide layer is grown (field oxidation) on the exposed portions of the silicon at 1000° C., thus producing thick Field Oxide (FOX). FOX grows in the area where Si₃N₄ layer is absent.
- Step 10: ** Insertion point H3 for fabrication of photonic device.
- Step 11: Gate Oxide is grown on the areas where FOX is absent (gate oxidation). The growth of Gate Oxide acts as a gate dielectric (TOX).
- Step 12: The process of growing TOX is followed by a threshold-adjust implantation to adjust native threshold voltage (threshold implant). The native threshold voltage is adjusted by implanting a thin layer of dopants near the surface of the structure.
- Step 13: A polysilicon layer is deposited as a deposition layer on top of the gate dielectric (TOX) (polysilicon deposition).
- Step 14: **Insertion point H4.
- Step 15: A process of Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) is performed to place a CVD oxide layer on the polysilicon deposition layer. In CVD, the structure formed is exposed to

one or more volatile precursors, which react and/or decompose on the surface to produce a desired deposit.

Step 16: **Insertion point H5.

Step 17: The patterning process is followed by N+ ion implantation to form N+ source region and N+ drain region (N+ Source/Drain).

Step 18: ** Insertion point H6.

Step 19: P+ dopants are implanted over source and drain terminals to form P+ source region and P+ drain region (P+ Source/Drain).

Step 20: A process of annealing is performed at 900-1100° C. to activate the implanted dopants.

Step 21: An oxide space is created around gate terminal, such that the deposition of the silicide during silicidation process will not short the gate region with source region or drain region.

Step 22: A process of silicidation is performed. The silicidation process involves depositing conductive material on gate region or source region or drain region through Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) process. The structure formed after the process of silicidation is considered as an integrated structure.

Step 23: ** Insertion point L1.

Step 24: ** Insertion point L2.

Step 25: ** Insertion point L3.

Step 26: ** Insertion point L4.

Step 27: ** Insertion point L5.

Step 28: Metal masking process is performed after the etching of superlens. A 500 nm thick oxide layer is used for the process of metal masking.

Step 29: The last step involves creation of metal contacts for drain region, source region, gate region and metal contacts for photonic devices using multi-level metals.

The steps labeled as H1 to H6 are insertion points for the fabrication steps of the photonic devices that are compatible with high temperature of 1000° C. used in the electronic device or integrated circuit fabrication process typified by the CMOS process illustrated. The steps labeled as L1 to L5 are insertion points for the fabrication steps of the photonic devices that are not compatible with high temperature of 1000° C. used in the electronic fabrication or CMOS process and have to be done after all those high-temperature process steps used in the electronic fabrication or CMOS process.

We will illustrate more specifically how the fabrication steps of EIC-PIC are compatible with the abovementioned CMOS process. To do so, we will illustrate them with the fabrication of EIC-PIC on SOI (Silicon on Insulator) wafer. It is done for the purpose of illustration and not limitation. We will illustrate the process steps for the cases of Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (SOL-EIC-PIC), Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC), and Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC), respectively.

Exemplary CMOS Compatible Fabrication Steps for SOL-EIC-PIC Chip with Passive Photonic Device on Silicon:

The top view of an exemplary Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (SOL-EIC-PIC) chip fabricated on SOI wafer is shown in FIG. 12A. The photonic devices on the chip is consisted of an input Superlens, optical waveguides and one or more passive photonic devices on Silicon, and an output Superlens. For the purpose of illustration, the passive device is an optical waveguide. The cross sectional view of the EIC-PIC chip is shown in FIG. 12B. It has one or more photonic areas and one or more electronic areas. In FIG. 12B, we illustrate the case of one photonic area 12100 and the case of one electronic area 12200. The photonic area shown is similar to that illustrated in FIG. 4. A typical CMOS-compatible process for fabricat-

ing a SOL-EIC-PIC with only passive photonic devices involves the following main steps:

Step 1: Start with SOI wafer with undoped or lightly doped top silicon layer for the SOI wafer.

Step 2 ** Insertion point H1 is used. It involves depositing thick layer of photonic-area protective material such as a few micron-thick silicon oxide or other materials (e.g. In₂O₃ etc) to cover the silicon area that photonic devices will be fabricated. The actual material and thickness to be used is depending on the later ion-implantation process. The material must have a thickness thick enough to stop most of the high-energy implanting ions to reach into the silicon layer in this area. This is to prevent crystal damage or optical loss caused by the potential implanting ions.

Step 3: P implant on most of the substrate area except the area of the SOI wafer intended to form low-loss silicon optical waveguide.

Step 4: Grow SiO₂ on Si (1000° C.)

Step 5: N-well ion implant

Step 6: Wafer annealing (1000° C., 15-30 mins)

Step 7: ** Insertion point H2 (unused)

Step 8: Grow SiO₂ and Si₃N₄ for field oxide mask (at around 1000° C.).

Step 9: Channel-stop implant, grow field oxide (FOX) (at around 1000° C.)

Step 10: **Insertion point H3 (unused)

Step 11: Grow gate oxide (TOX)

Step 12: Threshold adjust implant

Step 13: Polysilicon deposition on TOX

Step 14: **Insertion point H4 (unused)

Step 15: CVD oxide on Polysilicon

Step 16: ** Insertion point H5 (unused)

Step 17: N+ source and drain implant

Step 18: ** Insertion point H6 (unused)

Step 19: P+ source and drain implant

Step 20: Annealing 900-1100° C.

Step 21: Oxide spacer creation around gate

Step 22: Silicidation (conductive metal silicide on gate/drain/source)

Step 23: ** Insertion point L1 is used: The photonic-area protective material is removed. Lithographically pattern the silicon waveguides and passive silicon devices using typical lithography processes known to those skilled in the art such as photolithography or ebeam lithography. The silicon is then etched down to form the waveguide and device pattern using typical dry or wet etching technique known to those skilled in the art.

Step 24: ** Insertion point L2 is not used.

Step 25: ** Insertion point L3 is not used.

Step 26: ** Insertion point L4 is used for depositing the multi-layer materials for the superlens structure.

Step 27: ** Insertion point L5 is used for etching of the superlens, which is performed after the superlens deposition. During the process of deposition and etching of superlens, a protective cover material is maintained over the rest of the structure.

Step 28: Thick 500 nm oxide for metal masking.

Step 29: Drain, gate, source and photonic device metal contact via multilevel metals.

Step 30: Mounting an optical fiber on the substrate to facilitate a coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and an optical waveguide on the substrate through a coupling optics (e.g. the superlens);

This is not the only possible process, as an alternative, the passive photonic device and waveguides can also be fabricated during H1 as it will be compatible with the subsequent high-temperature process steps as shown by the steps below.

Step 1: Start with SOI wafer with undoped or lightly doped top silicon layer for the SOI wafer.

Step 2 ** Insertion point H1 is used. First, it involves lithographically pattern the silicon waveguides and passive silicon devices using typical lithography processes known to those skilled in the art such as photolithography or ebeam lithography. The silicon is then etched down to form the waveguide and device pattern using typical dry or wet etching technique known to those skilled in the art. It ends with depositing thick layer of photonic-area protective material such as a few micron-thick silicon oxide or other materials (e.g. In_2O_3 etc) to cover the silicon area that photonic devices have been or will be fabricated. The actual material and thickness to be used is depending on the later ion-implantation process. The material must have a thickness thick enough to stop most of the high-energy implanting ions to reach into the silicon layer in this area. This is to prevent crystal damage or optical loss caused by the potential implanting ions.

Step 3: P implant on most of the substrate area except the area of the SOI wafer intended to form low-loss silicon optical waveguide.

Step 4: Grow SiO_2 on Si (1000°C .)

Step 5: N-well ion implant

Step 6: Wafer annealing (1000°C ., 15-30 mins)

Step 7: ** Insertion point H2 (unused)

Step 8: Grow SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 for field oxide mask (at around 1000°C .)

Step 9: Channel-stop implant, grow field oxide (FOX) (at around 1000°C .)

Step 10: **Insertion point H3 (unused)

Step 11: Grow gate oxide (TOX)

Step 12: Threshold adjust implant

Step 13: Polysilicon deposition on TOX

Step 14: **Insertion point H4 (unused)

Step 15: CVD oxide on Polysilicon

Step 16: ** Insertion point H5 (unused)

Step 17: N+ source and drain implant

Step 18: ** Insertion point H6 (unused)

Step 19: P+ source and drain implant

Step 20: Annealing $900\text{-}1100^\circ\text{C}$.

Step 21: Oxide spacer creation around gate

Step 22: Silicidation (conductive metal silicide on gate/drain/source)

Step 23: ** Insertion point L1 is not used.

Step 24: ** Insertion point L2 is not used.

Step 25: ** Insertion point L3 is not used.

Step 26: ** Insertion point L4 is used. The photonic-area protective material is removed. Multi-layer materials for the superlens structure is deposited.

Step 27: ** Insertion point L5 is used for etching of the superlens is performed after deposition. During the process of deposition and etching of superlens, a protective cover material is maintained over the rest of the structure.

Step 28: Thick 500 nm oxide for metal masking.

Step 29: Drain, gate, source and photonic device metal contact via multilevel metals.

Step 30: Mounting an optical fiber on the substrate to facilitate a coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and an optical waveguide on the substrate through a coupling optics (e.g. the superlens);

Exemplary CMOS Compatible Fabrication Steps for SOL-EIC-PIC Chip with Passive and Active Photonic Device on Silicon:

The top view of an exemplary Single-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (SOL-EIC-PIC) chip with passive and active photonic devices fabricated on SOI wafer is shown in FIG. 13A. The photonic device on the chip includes an input Superlens,

optical waveguides and one passive and one active photonic device on Silicon, and an output Superlens. The exemplary active photonic device is silicon based optical ring or disk modulator requiring carrier injection using a capacitive gate and source structure. The exemplary passive photonic device is an optical waveguide. The cross sectional view of the EIC-PIC chip is shown in FIG. 13B. It has one or more photonic areas and one or more electronic areas. FIG. 13B illustrates the case of one photonic area 13100 and the case of one electronic area 13200. The photonic area shown is similar to that illustrated in FIG. 4. A typical CMOS-compatible process for fabricating a SOL-EIC-PIC with passive and active photonic devices involves the following main steps:

Step 1: Start with SOI wafer with undoped or lightly doped top silicon layer for the SOI wafer.

Step 2 ** Insertion point H1 is used. First, it involves lithographically patterning the silicon waveguides and passive silicon devices using typical lithography processes known to those skilled in the art such as photolithography or ebeam lithography. The silicon is then etched down to form the waveguide and ring or disk modulator device pattern using typical dry or wet etching technique known to those skilled in the art. It ends with depositing thick layer of photonic-area protective material such as a few micron-thick silicon oxide or other materials (e.g. In_2O_3 etc) to cover the silicon area that photonic devices have been or will be fabricated. The actual material and thickness to be used is depending on the later ion-implantation process. The material much have a thickness thick enough to stop most of the high-energy implanting ions to reach into the silicon layer in this area. This is to prevent crystal damage or optical loss caused by the potential implanting ions.

Step 3: P implant on most of the substrate area except the area of the SOI wafer intended to form low-loss silicon optical waveguide.

Step 4: Grow SiO_2 on Si (1000°C .)

Step 5: N-well ion implant

Step 6: Wafer annealing (1000°C ., 15-30 mins)

Step 7: **Insertion point H2 (not used).

Step 8: Grow SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 for field oxide mask (at around 1000°C .)

Step 9: Channel-stop implant, grow field oxide (FOX) (at around 1000°C .)

Step 10: **Insertion point H3. Open optical modulator top from the protective materials deposited in Step 2, P adjustment implant into modulator

Step 11: Grow gate oxide (TOX)

Step 12: Threshold adjust implant

Step 13: Polysilicon deposition on TOX

Step 14: **Insertion point H4. A polysilicon or n-Transparent Conducting Oxide (n-TCO) or a combination of n-TCO and polysilicon layer is deposited as a deposition layer on top of the gate dielectric (TOX) (unused). Certain part of the deposition layer is subsequently removed by etching, in a way such that only portions of the deposition layer over the edges of the modulator are maintained and rest of the deposition layer is removed.

Step 15: CVD oxide on Polysilicon

Step 16: ** Insertion point H5. A pattern for N+ implant is created over the silicon based modulator. As an exemplary process, the process of patterning involves a process of depositing a negative photo resist and a process of photolithography. After photolithography all portions to receive n-F implants are exposed. N+ implant is then performed to achieve N+ dopant for the modulator. The area is covered by resist again to block it from the next implant step for transistor device.

Step 17: N+ source and drain implant for transistors.
 Step 18: ** Insertion point H6. The N+ source region and the N+ drain region are protected by placing a resist cover over the implanted N+ source region and N+ drain region and then opening the silicon based modulator for implanting P+ dopants. P+ implant is then performed to achieve P+ dopant for the modulator. The area is covered by resist again to block it from the next implant step for transistor device.
 Step 19: P+ source and drain implant for transistors.
 Step 20: Annealing 900-1100° C.
 Step 21: Oxide spacer creation around gate
 Step 22: Silicidation (conductive metal silicide on gate/drain/source)
 Step 23: ** Insertion point L1 is not used.
 Step 24: ** Insertion point L2 is not used.
 Step 25: ** Insertion point L3 is not used.
 Step 26: ** Insertion point L4 is used. The photonic-area protective material is removed. Multi-layer materials for the superlens structure is deposited.
 Step 27: ** Insertion point L5 is used for etching of the superlens is performed after deposition. During the process of deposition and etching of superlens, a protective cover material is maintained over the rest of the structure.
 Step 28: Thick 500 nm oxide for metal masking.
 Step 29: Drain, gate, source and photonic device metal contact via multilevel metals.
 Step 30: Mounting an optical fiber on the substrate to facilitate a coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and an optical waveguide on the substrate through a coupling optics (e.g. the superlens);

Exemplary CMOS Compatible Fabrication Steps for DDOL-EIC-PIC Chip with Passive Photonic Device on Silicon and Active Photonic Device on Compound Semiconductor:

The top view of an exemplary Direct Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (DDOL-EIC-PIC) chip with passive and active photonic devices fabricated on SOI wafer is shown in FIG. 14A. The photonic devices on the chip include an input Superlens, optical waveguides and one passive photonic device on silicon and one active photonic device on compound semiconductor (e.g. InP/InGaAsP material system), and an output Superlens. The exemplary active photonic device is an optical amplifier requiring carrier injection. The cross sectional view of the EIC-PIC chip is shown in FIG. 14B. It has one or more photonic areas and one or more electronic areas. FIG. 14B illustrates the case of one photonic area 14100 and the case of one electronic area 14200. The photonic area shown is similar to that illustrated in FIGS. 10C and 10D. A typical CMOS-compatible process for fabricating a DDOL-EIC-PIC with passive and active photonic devices involves the following main steps:

Step 1: Start with SOI wafer with undoped or lightly doped top silicon layer for the SOI wafer.

Step 2 ** Insertion point H1 is used. First, it involves lithographically pattern the silicon waveguides and passive silicon devices using typical lithography processes known to those skilled in the art such as photolithography or ebeam lithography. The silicon is then etched down to form the waveguide and device pattern using typical dry or wet etching technique known to those skilled in the art. It ends with depositing thick layer of photonic-area protective material such as a few micron-thick silicon oxide or other materials (e.g. In₂O₃ etc) to cover the silicon area that photonic devices have been or will be fabricated. The actual material and thickness to be used is depending on the later ion-implantation process. The material must have a thickness thick enough to stop most of the high-energy implanting ions to reach into the silicon layer

in this area. This is to prevent crystal damage or optical loss caused by the potential implanting ions.

Step 3: P implant on most of the substrate area except the area of the SOI wafer intended to form low-loss silicon optical waveguide.

Step 4: Grow SiO₂ on Si (1000° C.)

Step 5: N-well ion implant

Step 6: Wafer annealing (1000° C., 15-30 mins)

Step 7: ** Insertion point H2 (unused)

Step 8: Grow SiO₂ and Si₃N₄ for field oxide mask (at around 1000° C.).

Step 9: Channel-stop implant, grow field oxide (FOX) (at around 1000° C.).

Step 10: ** Insertion point H3 (unused)

Step 11: Grow gate oxide (TOX)

Step 12: Threshold adjust implant

Step 13: Polysilicon deposition on TOX

Step 14: ** Insertion point H4 (unused)

Step 15: CVD oxide on Polysilicon

Step 16: ** Insertion point H5 (unused)

Step 17: N+ source and drain implant

Step 18: ** Insertion point H6 (unused)

Step 19: P+ source and drain implant

Step 20: Annealing 900-1100° C.

Step 21: Oxide spacer creation around gate

Step 22: Silicidation (conductive metal silicide on gate/drain/source)

Step 23: ** Insertion point L1: The photonic-area protective material is removed. Compound semiconductor wafer bonding with the Silicon surface of the SOI substrate is carried out between the compound semiconductor surface and the silicon surface of the SOI substrate. The process of wafer bonding is further explained in detail.

Step 24: ** Insertion point L2: Quantum Well Intermixing (QWI) process is followed by the wafer-bonding process. The QWI process involves implanting ions into a number of quantum wells using thin layer of oxides as an implant mask. The QWI process can also be performed before the wafer bonding process, depending on situation.

Step 25: ** Insertion point L3: After QWI, during a process of compound semiconductor device (e.g. InP/InGaAsP device) fabrication, a protective cover material is applied over the compound semiconductor device to protect the compound semiconductor device from the superlens processes.

Step 26: ** Insertion point L4 is used for depositing the multi-layer materials for the superlens structure.

Step 27: ** Insertion point L5 is used for etching of the superlens is performed after deposition. During the process of deposition and etching of superlens, a protective cover material is maintained over the rest of the structure.

Step 28: Thick 500 nm oxide for metal masking.

Step 29: Drain, gate, source and photonic device metal contact via multilevel metals.

Step 30: Mounting an optical fiber on the substrate to facilitate a coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and an optical waveguide on the substrate through a coupling optics (e.g. the superlens);

Exemplary CMOS Compatible Fabrication Steps for IDDOL-EIC-PIC Chip with Passive Photonic Device on Silicon and Active Photonic Device on Compound Semiconductor:

The top view of an exemplary Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC) chip with passive and active photonic devices fabricated on SOI wafer is shown in FIG. 15A. The photonic devices on the chip includes an input Superlens, optical waveguides and one passive photonic device on silicon and one active photonic device on com-

pound semiconductor (e.g. InP/InGaAsP material system), and an output Superlens. The exemplary active photonic device is an optical amplifier requiring carrier injection. The cross sectional view of the EIC-PIC chip is shown in FIG. 15B. It has one or more photonic areas and one or more electronic areas. FIG. 15B illustrates the case of one photonic area **15100** and the case of one electronic area **15200**. The photonic area shown is similar to that illustrated in FIG. 11C. A typical CMOS-compatible process for fabricating a DDOL-EIC-PIC with passive and active photonic devices involves the following main steps:

Step 1: Start with SOI wafer with undoped or lightly doped top silicon layer for the SOI wafer.

Step 2 ** Insertion point H1 is used. First, it involves lithographically pattern the silicon waveguides and passive silicon devices using typical lithography processes known to those skilled in the art such as photolithography or ebeam lithography. The silicon is then etched down to form the waveguide and device pattern using typical dry or wet etching technique known to those skilled in the art. It ends with depositing thick layer of photonic-area protective material such as a few micron-thick silicon oxide or other materials (e.g. In_2O_3 etc) to cover the silicon area that photonic devices have been or will be fabricated. The actual material and thickness to be used is depending on the later ion-implantation process. The material much have a thickness thick enough to stop most of the high-energy implanting ions to reach into the silicon layer in this area. This is to prevent crystal damage or optical loss caused by the potential implanting ions.

Step 3: P implant on most of the substrate area except the area of the SOI wafer intended to form low-loss silicon optical waveguide.

Step 4: Grow SiO_2 on Si (1000°C .)

Step 5: N-well ion implant

Step 6: Wafer annealing (1000°C ., 15-30 mins)

Step 7: ** Insertion point H2 (unused)

Step 8: Grow SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 for field oxide mask (at around 1000°C .)

Step 9: Channel-stop implant, grow field oxide (FOX) (at around 1000°C .)

Step 10: **Insertion point H3 (unused)

Step 11: Grow gate oxide (TOX)

Step 12: Threshold adjust implant

Step 13: Polysilicon deposition on TOX

Step 14: **Insertion point H4 (unused)

Step 15: CVD oxide on Polysilicon

Step 16: ** Insertion point H5 (unused)

Step 17: N+ source and drain implant

Step 18: ** Insertion point H6 (unused)

Step 19: P+ source and drain implant

Step 20: Annealing $900\text{-}1100^\circ\text{C}$.

Step 21: Oxide spacer creation around gate

Step 22: Silicidation (conductive metal silicide on gate/drain/source)

Step 23: ** Insertion point L1: The photonic-area protective material is removed. Compound semiconductor wafer bonding with the Silicon surface of the SOI substrate is carried out between a Si_3N_4 layer deposited on the integrated structure and an Si_3N_4 layer deposited on the silicon surface of the SOI substrate wafer. The process of wafer bonding is separately explained in detail.

Step 24: ** Insertion point L2: Quantum Well Intermixing (QWI) process is followed by the wafer-bonding process. The QWI process involves implanting ions into a number of quantum wells using thin layer of oxides as an implant mask. The QWI process can also be performed before the wafer bonding process, depending on situation.

Step 25: ** Insertion point L3: After QWI, during a process of an compound semiconductor device fabrication, a protective cover material is applied over the compound semiconductor device to protect the compound semiconductor device from superlens processes.

Step 26: ** Insertion point L4 is used for depositing the multi-layer materials for the superlens structure.

Step 27: ** Insertion point L5 is used for etching of the superlens is performed after deposition. During the process of deposition and etching of superlens, a protective cover material is maintained over the rest of the structure.

Step 28: Thick 500 nm oxide for metal masking.

Step 29: Drain, gate, source and photonic device metal contact via multilevel metals.

Step 30: Mounting an optical fiber on the substrate to facilitate a coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and an optical waveguide on the substrate through a coupling optics (e.g. the superlens);

Exemplary CMOS Compatible Fabrication Steps for IDDOL-EIC-PIC Chip with Passive/Active Photonic Device on Silicon and Passive/Active Photonic Device on Compound Semiconductor:

The top view of an exemplary Indirect Double-Optical-Layer EIC-PIC (IDDOL-EIC-PIC) chip with passive and active photonic devices fabricated on SOI wafer is shown in FIG. 16A. The photonic devices on the chip includes an input Superlens, optical waveguides and one passive and one active photonic device on silicon and one active and one passive photonic device on compound semiconductor (e.g. InP/InGaAsP material system), and an output Superlens. The exemplary active photonic device on compound semiconductor (e.g. InP/InGaAsP material system) is an optical amplifier requiring carrier injection. The exemplary active photonic device on Silicon is a ring or disk resonator modulator. The passive devices on compound semiconductor and Silicon are waveguides. The cross sectional view of the EIC-PIC chip is shown in FIG. 16B. It has one or more photonic areas and one or more electronic areas. FIG. 16B illustrates the case of one photonic area **16100** and the case of one electronic area **16200**. The photonic area shown is similar to that illustrated in FIG. 11C. A typical CMOS-compatible process for fabricating a DDOL-EIC-PIC with passive and active photonic devices involves the following main steps:

Step 1: Start with SOI wafer with undoped or lightly doped top silicon layer for the SOI wafer.

Step 2 ** Insertion point H1 is used. First, it involves lithographically pattern the silicon waveguides and passive silicon devices using typical lithography processes known to those skilled in the art such as photolithography or ebeam lithography. The silicon is then etched down to form the waveguide and device pattern using typical dry or wet etching technique known to those skilled in the art. It ends with depositing thick layer of photonic-area protective material such as a few micron-thick silicon oxide or other materials (e.g. In_2O_3 etc) to cover the silicon area that photonic devices have been or will be fabricated. The actual material and thickness to be used is depending on the later ion-implantation process. The material much have a thickness thick enough to stop most of the high-energy implanting ions to reach into the silicon layer in this area. This is to prevent crystal damage or optical loss caused by the potential implanting ions.

Step 3: P implant on most of the substrate area except the area of the SOI wafer intended to form low-loss silicon optical waveguide.

Step 4: Grow SiO_2 on Si (1000°C .)

Step 5: N-well ion implant

Step 6: Wafer annealing (1000°C ., 15-30 mins)

Step 7: Insertion point H2 is used. A pattern for creating a nano-waveguide and a silicon-based ring or disk modulator is created on the first substrate layer. The nano waveguide is typically 0.3 μm thick.

Step 8: Grow SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 for field oxide mask (at around 1000° C.).

Step 9: Channel-stop implant, grow field oxide (FOX) (at around 1000° C.).

Step 10: Insertion point H3 is used. Portions of SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 dielectric layers placed over the modulator are removed to open the modulator for p-type adjustment of dopants.

Step 11: Grow gate oxide (TOX)

Step 12: Threshold adjust implant

Step 13: Polysilicon deposition on TOX

Step 14: Insertion point H4 is used. A polysilicon or n-Transparent Conducting Oxide (n-TCO) or a combination of n-TCO and polysilicon layer is deposited as a deposition layer on top of the gate dielectric (TOX).

Step 15: CVD oxide on Polysilicon

Step 16: ** Insertion point H5 (unused)

Step 17: N+ source and drain implant

Step 18: ** Insertion point H6 (unused)

Step 19: P+ source and drain implant

Step 20: Annealing 900-1100° C.

Step 21: Oxide spacer creation around gate

Step 22: Silicidation (conductive metal silicide on gate/drain/source)

Step 23: ** Insertion point L1: The photonic-area protective material is removed. Compound semiconductor wafer bonding with the Silicon surface of the SOI substrate is carried out between an Si_3N_4 layer deposited on the integrated structure and an Si_3N_4 layer deposited on the silicon surface of the SOI substrate wafer. The process of wafer bonding is separately explained in detail.

Step 24: ** Insertion point L2: Quantum Well Intermixing (QWI) process is followed by the wafer-bonding process. The QWI process involves implanting ions into a number of quantum wells using thin layer of oxides as an implant mask. The QWI process can also be performed before the wafer bonding process, depending on situation.

Step 25: ** Insertion point L3: After QWI, during a process of an compound semiconductor device fabrication, a protective cover material is applied over the compound semiconductor device (e.g. InP/InGaAsP device) to protect the compound semiconductor device from superlens processes.

Step 26: ** Insertion point L4 is used for depositing the multi-layer materials for the superlens structure.

Step 27: ** Insertion point L5 is used for etching of the superlens is performed after deposition. During the process of deposition and etching of superlens, a protective cover material is maintained over the rest of the structure.

Step 28: Thick 500 nm oxide for metal masking.

Step 29: Drain, gate, source and photonic device metal contact via multilevel metals.

Step 30: Mounting an optical fiber on the substrate to facilitate a coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and an optical waveguide on the substrate through a coupling optics (e.g. the superlens);

The exemplary embodiments above are for the purpose of illustration and not limitation. For example, while illustrated for compound semiconductor (e.g. InP/InGaAsP system,) based devices, they can be modified for other materials for fabricating active photonic devices. Also, it is well known to those skilled in the art that there are more than one ways for the CMOS process steps. The main idea here is the division of the CMOS process steps into two categories: the steps before the last high-temperature process step (high-temperature

steps are steps involving temperature above 400° C.), and the steps after the last high-temperature process step. The insertion points for the fabrication of the photonic devices can also be categorized into two categories: the high-temperature insertion points before the last high-temperature CMOS process step (high-temperature steps are steps involving temperature above 400° C.), and the low-temperature insertion points after the last high-temperature process step. The main idea is that the wafer bonding or local-area wafer bonding of the photonic layer structure shall be done after the last high-temperature CMOS process step at the low-temperature insertion points. This is because the photonic layer structure usually contains compound semiconductor materials that can decompose under temperature higher than approximately 500° C. for a relatively long time period of longer than a few minutes. The V-groove or trench that holds the superlens can be prefabricated on the substrate such as the silicon substrate of the SOI wafer used for the fabrication. It can also be fabricated during one of the processing steps such as while the silicon waveguides or devices are fabricated or just before the optical fiber mounting step. The fabrication of the V-groove usually involves the use of KOH etchant to etch long the crystallographic planes to a predefined depth with high accuracy as is well known to those skilled in the art or by dry etching using ICP (inductively coupled plasma) or RIE (reactive ion etching) to etch down the silicon using metal mask, a process known to those skilled in the art, to form a pre-defined deep trench. The optical fiber can be mounted and held using UV epoxy or solder.

Furthermore, while we assume the photonic layer structures involve certain semiconductor materials, it can be various other types of materials for fabricating active photonic devices including but not limited to: Indium Phosphide (InP), Gallium Arsenide (GaAs), Indium Gallium Arsenide (InGaAs), Indium Gallium Arsenide Phosphide (InGaAsP), Indium Aluminum Gallium Arsenide (InAlGaAs), Aluminum Arsenide (AlAs), Aluminum Gallium Arsenide (AlGaAs), Indium Gallium Aluminum Phosphide (InGaAlP), Indium Gallium Phosphide (InGaP), Gallium Nitride (GaN), Aluminum Nitride (AlN), Gallium Aluminum Nitride (GaAlN), Gallium Phosphide (GaP), Aluminum Phosphide (AlP), Aluminum Antimonide (AlSb), Gallium Antimonide (GaSb), Zinc selenide (ZnSe), Zinc Sulphide (ZnS), Cadmium Sulphide (CdS), Silicon Carbide (SiC), Silicon Germanium (SiGe), Indium Gallium Antimonide (InGaSb), or Indium Antimonide (InSb), Germanium (Ge), Silicon-Germanium (SiGe) with various compositions of the constituent materials and the combinations thereof.

A number of materials may also be used as the dielectric layer(s). They include but are not limited to oxides, nitrides, carbides, such as tantalum pentoxide (Ta_2O_5), zirconium oxide (ZrO_2), niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5), hafnium oxide (HfO_2), zinc oxide (ZnO), germanium oxide (GeO_2), lead oxide (PbO), yttrium oxide (Y_2O_3), aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3), silicon carbide (SiC), titanium carbide (TiC), titanium nitride (TiN), chromium nitride (CrN), carbon nitride (CN), carbon boride (CB), aluminum nitride (AlN), zinc selenide (ZnSe), barium fluoride (BaF_2), magnesium fluoride (MgF_2), Diamond like Carbon (DLC). In another embodiment, the dielectric is a polymer or organic material such as Benzocyclobutene (BCB), cyclized transparent optical polymer (CYTOP), and a polymer of imide monomers (Polyimide).

Thus, the process described here is for illustrative purpose only and it does not limit the scope of the invention in any way. Different combinations of these steps and other similar steps are contemplated and are within the scope of the present invention.

The steps discussed are a combination of standard CMOS process and additional CMOS compatible steps that aid in the fabrication of both Si and compound semiconductor (e.g. InP/InGaAsP) based photonic devices. Steps 2, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are the additional CMOS compatible steps according to various embodiments of the invention. Steps 16, 18 listed are potentially reserved to insert additional steps for the fabrication of photonic devices are not used in this example.

The silicon based photonic devices are fabricated on the Silicon-On-Insulator (SOI) wafer together with the CMOS components using CMOS wafer-level process. The steps 1 to 20 are high temperature processes. Step 21, 22, 28, 29 are the beginning of the CMOS metal-interconnect process. The compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V InP/InGaAsP) wafer bonding begins either after step 20 or at step 23. The figures illustrated are assumed to have compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V InP/InGaAsP) wafer bonding after step 23. This is to ensure that the properties of compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V InP/InGaAsP) wafer do not change because of high temperature involved in steps 1 to 20. Step 5 is illustrated in FIG. 17; Step 7 is illustrated in FIG. 18; Step 10 is illustrated in FIG. 19; Step 14 is illustrated in FIG. 20; Step 17 is illustrated in FIG. 21; Step 19 is illustrated in FIG. 22; Step 23 is illustrated in FIG. 23; Step 25 is illustrated in FIG. 24; Step 27 is illustrated in FIG. 25; Step 29 is illustrated in FIG. 26; Other steps, which are not illustrated in these figures, will be apparent to a person skilled in the art.

Exemplary CMOS Compatible Fabrication Steps for EIC-PIC Chip with Triple or more Optical Layers:

Those skilled in the art will know how to generalize from two optical layers to three or more optical layers by inserting more wafer bonding steps to bond the third top layer to the second middle layer in a way similar to the bonding of the second optical layer to the first optical layer, and the fabrication of more tapered waveguide couplers for vertical coupling of light between two optical layers.

Wafer Bonding and Local-Area Wafer Bonding:

Part of the process steps mentioned above involve “local-area wafer bonding” resulting in thin-film transfer of active optical materials on a substrate. Exemplary embodiments for wafer bonding and local-area wafer bonding processes are illustrated below.

Wafer Structure to Transfer:

For the purpose of illustration, we assume the compound semiconductor layer to be transferred involves InP/InGaAsP epitaxial layer structures often used for the fabrication of active photonic devices, such as optical amplifiers and lasers as are well known skilled in the art. The exemplary embodiments for a compound semiconductor (e.g. InP/InGaAsP) Wafer based Bonding and Etch Back are as follows: An epitaxial layer structure shown in FIG. 27 is grown on top of an InP substrate (InP-S). In some cases, the epitaxial layer further requires a 0.2 μm thick InGaAsP n+ doped etch-stop and n-contact layer (ES-NC), which is grown on the InP substrate. This is followed by a thin cladding layer (CL1) of InP/InGaAsP materials having a thickness of 0.2 μm . The use of n+ doped InGaAs as N+ contact may lead to a high optical absorption due to the smaller bandgap energy. Furthermore, in some other cases, a thin waveguiding core layer (WC1) of 0.25 μm is grown. WC1 layer includes approximately 5-10 quantum wells within the layer. There is a 1.5 μm “thick” cladding layer (CL2) on the top of WC1. After CL2, a thin InGaAs P+-doped p-contact layer (PC) is then grown. The epilayer structure is shown in FIG. 28 as Step 1.

N-Side Down for Near-Epi-Wafer-Smooth Bonding Surface:

After the epitaxial growth, an InP handling wafer (HW) is bonded to the epi-wafer through a Benzocyclobutene (BCB) polymer as shown by Step 2 in FIG. 28. Further, the epi-wafer substrate (InP-S) is etched by hydrochloric acid (HCl), which self-stops at the ES-NC due to the low etching rate of the InGaAsP layer. A thin silicon nitride layer (Si_3N_4 —InP) is then grown on top of the n-contact layer (ES-NC) as shown by Step 3 in FIG. 28. In some cases, the thin silicon nitride layer has a thickness of 0.1 μm . ES-NC layer has Epi-Wafer-smooth bottom surface as it is the first layer after the Epi-wafer substrate (InP-S), as shown by Step 4 in FIG. 28. Therefore, the requirement for wafer bonding is accomplished, as thin Si_3N_4 layer provides a smooth surface. As shown in Step 4 of FIG. 28, the area that will not have photonic devices will be pre-etched away with indentation. This will enable the wafer to touch only the photonic areas shown as areas 28100 and 28200 in Step 5 of FIG. 28 (or equivalently also shown as 23100, 23150, and 23200 of FIG. 23) and not the electronic areas shown as area 28300 in Step 5 of FIG. 28 (or equivalently also shown as 23300 and 23350 of FIG. 23). This is one of the main features of the local-area wafer bonding process. The electronic areas will not have smooth surface as they would already be fabricated with electronic transistors and other electronic devices. The pre-etched indentations to match with indentations with the electronic areas will make it possible for the bonding wafer to avoid touching the surface of the electronic areas.

Local-Area Wafer Bonding to SOI:

As described earlier, the thin silicon nitride layer is deposited on top of the silicon surface of the SOI wafer designated for compound semiconductor devices, as shown by Step 5 in FIG. 28. The pre-etched silicon waveguides are provided for achieving vertical coupling. As this is a thin layer on the original SOI wafer surface, the Si_3N_4 —Si layer will have smooth surface, meeting the requirement of wafer bonding. The wafer bonding takes place between the Si_3N_4 surface on the compound semiconductor (e.g. InP/InGaAsP) wafer and the Si_3N_4 surface on the SOI wafer. To enable the wafer bonding, the silicon-nitride surfaces are subjected to plasma treatment, as shown by Step 6 in FIG. 28, typically with 1-minute exposure to oxygen plasma (200 mTorr, 200 W) to create hydrophilic surfaces. Further, InP (thermal expansion coefficient $\alpha_{\text{InP}}=4.6\times 10^{-6}/\text{K}$) is more thermally matched to silicon ($\alpha_{\text{Si}}=2.6\times 10^{-6}/\text{K}$) than GaAs ($\alpha_{\text{GaAs}}=5.7\times 10^{-6}/\text{K}$) which aids in meeting the smooth surface requirement of wafer bonding. The thermal expansion coefficient of silicon nitride is $\alpha_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4}=3.3\times 10^{-6}/\text{K}$ which is in between that of silicon and InP. This temperature difference reduces temperature-induced stress. The wafers are then brought together and bonding occurs across the two silicon nitride surfaces, as shown by Step 7 in FIG. 28. Bond strength of 0.16 Jm⁻² is achieved by the process of annealing at 150° C. for greater than one hour. Higher bond strength of 1.1 Jm⁻² can be achieved at low temperature with a annealing time of greater than 100 hours or by keeping a moderate annealing temperature of less than 400° C. The silicon nitride offers higher thermal conductivity, which is almost comparable to that of InP. Lastly, the handling wafer is selectively etched away using HCL. It will be apparent to a person skilled in the art that the process is assumed to be an exemplary process. This process enables multiple areas of the SOI substrate to be bonded with compound semiconductor epitaxial layers that are subsequently used for making the active photonic devices on those areas, which is referred to as “local-area wafer bonding”.

The exemplary embodiments above are for the purpose of illustration and not limitation. For example, it is well known to those skilled in the art that there are more than one ways to achieve wafer bonding. The main steps, however, is the involvement of pressure and temperature treatment to press two wafers together and achieve atomic-level bonding. Subsequently, a selective etching step is performed to result in the transfer of the active optical thin film (e.g. the compound semiconductor thin film) on a substrate (e.g. the SOI substrate). The selective etching can be wet chemical etching or dry selective etching using machines such as Reactive-Ion Etcher (RIE) or Inductively-Coupled Plasma Etcher (ICP), and the use of appropriate etching gasses.

Also for example, the main steps of the local-area wafer bonding illustrated involve a handling wafer with pre-etched areas to match the electronic areas so that many subareas of the active materials (e.g. the compound semiconductor active layer) can be transferred to the substrate wafer (e.g. the SOI wafer) in a single effort without having the bonding wafer touching the electronic area. Another step include covering the photonic areas with protective materials during the high-temperature electronic fabrication or CMOS process, and then uncover the protected photonic areas by removing the photonic-area protective materials so that a fresh silicon surface will be uncovered for performing the wafer bonding. For such protective process steps, see for example Step 2 and Step 23 of the two sections describing "CMOS Compatible Fabrication Steps for Exemplary IDDOL-EIC-PIC Chip". As mention there, a good protective material to use is In_2O_3 material that is resistive to most fluorine chemistries that etches SiO_2 and are commonly used in electronic device fabrication processes, but can be removed by Chlorine chemistries sledome used in electronic device fabrication processes. Other protective materials include a combination of In_2O_3 and metallic films or certain polymer materials. Other steps may be specific to the type of materials being bonded. Thus, the process described here is for illustrative purpose only and it does not limit the scope of the invention in any way. Different combinations of these steps and other similar steps are contemplated and are within the scope of the present invention.

Exemplary Embodiments of EIC-PIC with Multiple Photonic Device Components and Photonic Sub-System on Chip:

Above, we have illustrated the essential exemplary structure and fabrication processes for various EIC-PICs. Below, we will provide more exemplary EIC-PIC based integrated circuits with multiple device components, resulting in photonic subsystem on chip with active and passive photonic devices integrated with electronic circuits. The simplest case of an EIC-PIC has:

- (1) A fiber input coupler or a fiber output coupler or both;
- (2) At least one integrated photonic or nanophotonic device connected to the fiber input coupler or the fiber output coupler with an optical waveguide; and
- (3) An optional electronic device or electronic integrated circuit on the chip.

Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/NanoPhotonic Integrated Circuit (EIC-PIC) is a photonic integrated circuit or a nanophotonic integrated circuit fabricated to be compatible with an electronic integrated circuit. However, this provides a benefit of simple fabrication processes, thus providing compatibility with electronic integrated circuit manufacturing line. The presence of an electronic circuit is optional. Applications of EIC-PIC include, but are not limited to, optical receivers used in fiber optic communication.

The performance is enhanced by integrating photonic devices and optical fiber connections with electronic micro-

processor chip. This results in an increase in the speed of data input and output from the electronic microprocessor chip. The applications are capable of performing very fast computation on chip as compared to the current microprocessor chips. However, the current microprocessors are capable of performing fast computation at a data rate of 3-10 Gigabits per second ($1 \text{ Gigabit/sec} = 10^9 \text{ bits/sec}$), with the difference that the microprocessor chips suffer from the slow electrical connections to devices outside the chip through an electrical wire. The use of electrical transmission line may increase electrical data transmission speed to tens of Gigabit/sec, however the cost of electrical transmission line is high.

Further, enhancement is achieved by combining high data transmission rate of photonic system with the high computation speed of electronic integrated circuit. The data transmission speed of photonic system is enhanced by using multiple optical wavelengths (40-100 different wavelengths), each wavelength being capable of carrying high data rate of 2.5-40 Gigabits/sec. Such a photonic data transmission system is commonly referred to as 'Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing' (DWDM) system. For example, with 40 wavelengths, each operating at 40 Gigabit/sec, a total aggregated data rate of 1.6 Terabits/sec ($1 \text{ Terabit/sec} = 10^{12} \text{ bits/sec}$) is achieved. To carry this huge data into and out of the electronic microprocessor chip, only single optical fiber is sufficient. Considering the advantage provided by the optical fiber, the electrical wires are replaced by an optical DWDM data transmission system on an electronic chip to enable integrated ultra-high-speed data transmission in-to or out-of the electronic circuits using optical fibers. The photonic data transmission system integrated on EIC-PIC is therefore referred to as integrated chip-level optical network (ICON). An EIC-PIC with ICON is referred to as EIC-PIC+ICON.

The ICON on EIC-PIC results in increasing the input and output data rates from and to an electronic microprocessor, thus enabling ultra-high-speed data transmission between two or more electronic integrated circuits. Such a photonic data transmission link is referred to as an inter-chip optical interconnect. ICON also helps to increase data transmission speed within the electronic chip. In that case, photonic waveguides and devices on the chip are used to transmit information from one part of the electronic circuit to another part of the electronic circuit on the same substrate. Such a photonic data transmission link is called an intra-chip optical interconnect.

The two exemplary EIC-PIC devices are illustrated below in accordance with the preferred embodiments of the present invention. It will be apparent to a person skilled in the art that there are many different possible configurations for an EIC-PIC device in terms of the photonic integrated circuit geometry, the electronic integrated circuit geometry, the specific photonic and electronic devices employed in the circuits, and the fabrication method thereof. These exemplary devices are therefore shown for the purpose of illustration and they do not limit the scope of the present invention in any way.

First Exemplary EIC-PIC-ICON Device:

FIG. 29A illustrates a schematic for the connections between various devices in a first exemplary electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network (EIC-PIC+ICON) device, in accordance with various embodiments of the invention. EIC-PIC+ICON 100A has three main chip parts, namely, an Input Part 102, an Interior Part 104, and an Output Part 106. The three main chip parts have been described below.

The first part is an Input Part 102. The Input Part 102 includes a fiber input coupler 108, and a Photonic Integrated

Circuit (PIC). The fiber input coupler **108** is integrated on a chip. An optical beam, with N wavelength channels, propagating in the input optical fiber, is connected to the coupler **108**. Each of the N wavelength channels carries encoded signals as intensity modulation of the wavelength channel.

A Photonic Integrated Circuit (PIC) is included to perform optical DWDM data demultiplexing and optical to electrical data conversion. The PIC includes a coupling optic **110** to couple light into a waveguide **112a** that guides the optical beam to a wavelength de-multiplexer **114**. The wavelength de-multiplexer **114** splits the light in N wavelength channels as N outputs from the demultiplexer **114**. Each of the N outputs of the demultiplexer **114** is connected to an integrated optical amplifier **116** through an optical waveguide **112b** to amplify the optical power.

The second part is the interior part **104**. The Interior Part **104** consisting of an integrated electronic circuit area includes:

(1) N optical-to-Electrical Data Conversion Lines using photodetectors are used to convert optical power to electrical signals. The optical amplifier **116** output from the Input Part **102** is connected to an integrated photodetector **118** through another optical waveguide **112c**. The photodetector **118** converts the optical signal in that wavelength channel to a stream of electrical signals. Therefore, there are N photodetectors **118** to produce N number of electrical signals.

(2) N electrical data lines **120a** are used to transfer the electrical data from the N photodetectors **118** to an electronic circuit **122**.

(3) The electronic circuit **122** receives the electrical data from the N electrical data lines **120a** to process the electrical data streams that are received.

(4) There are M electrical data output lines **120b** from the electronic circuit. The M electrical data streams are converted to M optical data streams by modulating the optical outputs from M semiconductor lasers **124**.

The third part is a Fiber Output Port **106** incorporating Electrical-to-Optical Data Conversion, DWDM Wavelength Multiplexing, and Optical Fiber Output. Further, the Optical Fiber Output includes a Photonic Integrated Circuit (PIC) and a wavelength multiplexer.

The Photonic Integrated Circuit (PIC) is configured to perform electrical to optical data conversion and DWDM optical data multiplexing. This PIC comprises M integrated semiconductor lasers **124** with intensity directly modulated by the M electrical data output lines **120** from the electronic circuit **122**. The M lasers **124** have different emission wavelengths. Each wavelength is tuned to one of the standard DWDM wavelength channels. The intensity modulation of each of the M lasers **124** can be achieved by modulating the injection current to the M lasers **124** for data rates up to about 10 Gigabit/sec. For higher data rates (>10 Gigabit-sec), an integrated modulator such as an electro-absorption modulator or an electro-optic modulator is used by connecting the modulator to the output of the M lasers **124** with an integrated waveguide. The outputs of the M modulated lasers **124** have different DWDM wavelengths and are sent to an integrated wavelength multiplexer **126** with M inputs through a waveguide **112d**. The wavelength multiplexer **126** combines the M different wavelength channels to produce a single output. The output of the wavelength multiplexer is a single optical beam.

The output beam from the wavelength multiplexer **126** is transmitted to an integrated fiber coupler **128** through an integrated waveguide **112e**. The optical coupler **128** couples the output beam from the output waveguide to an output optical fiber **130**.

The integrated photonic devices in the EIC-PIC include, but are not limited to, optical input coupler, optical wavelength demultiplexer, optical amplifier, photodetector, optical waveguide semiconductor laser, optical modulator, optical wavelength multiplexer, and optical output coupler. It will be apparent to a person skilled in the art that the devices may be regular photonic devices or nano-photonic devices capable of performing the same function, which further provide much smaller device size.

Second Exemplary EIC-PC-ICON Device:

FIG. **29B** illustrates a second electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network EIC-PIC+ICON device **100B** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. EIC-PIC+ICON **100B** further provides an Input Port **400**, an Interior Part **200**, and an Output Port **402**.

The Input Port **400** with multiple Optical Fiber Input Parts **100Ca-100Ch** and Input Parts **142** and **144** is further illustrated in conjunction with FIG. **32**. Each Optical Fiber Input Part **100C** performs various functions including the functions of Optical Fiber Coupling, and DWDM Wavelength Demultiplexing.

The Interior Part **200** receives optical beams from the input port **400** and performs various functions, including Optical-to-Electrical Data Conversion and data processing with electronic integrated circuits.

The Output Port **402** with multiple Optical Fiber Output Parts **300a-300h** and Output Parts **312** and **316** performs various functions including the functions of Electrical-to-Optical Data Conversion, DWDM Wavelength Multiplexing, and providing optical Output.

The Input Port:

The Input Port **400** of the EIC-PIC+ICON device **100B** (hereinafter referred to as electronic-photonic device or EP device) has multiple optical fiber input parts **100a-100h** and other input parts **142** and **144**. An optical fiber input part **100C** of the multiple optical fiber input parts **100a-100h** is as illustrated in conjunction with FIG. **29C**. Each of the input parts **100a-100h** of the multiple optical fiber input port **400** is designed to carry one optical beam. Therefore, the EP device **100B** can have input of different optical beams through the input port **400**. Each beam has an ability to carry multiple optical wavelength channels. In an embodiment of the present invention, the number of multiple optical wavelength channels that can be carried by a beam is five. Each wavelength channel has the ability to carry signals with a data rate of 20 GB/s resulting in a total data rate of 100 GB/s for the optical beam at each input part. The input port **400** with ten input parts (input parts **100a-100h** and the other input parts **142** and **144**), therefore carries a total data rate of about 1 Tb/s. The input port **400** has been further described in detail in conjunction with FIG. **32**.

The optical fiber input part **100C** includes a fiber **132**, a coupling optics **134**, a wavelength multiplexer **136** and plurality of active device **138**. The light beam travels through the fiber **132** of each of the optical fiber input part **100C**. The light beam from the fiber **132** is coupled to coupling optics **134**. The coupling optics **134** couples light beam from the fiber **132** into the wavelength multiplexer **136** through a passive waveguide layer **160** (not shown in the figure). The passive waveguiding layer **160** has been further described in detail in conjunction with FIG. **35**. In an embodiment of the present invention, the coupling optics **134** is a monolithically integrated superlens coupling optics for single-mode fiber to silicon waveguide (SLCO-SmfSiw) **134**. (The general design of superlens is given in US patents "Varying refractive index optical medium using at least two materials with thickness

less than a wavelength, U.S. Pat. No. 7,426,328” and “Superlens and a method for making the same, U.S. Pat. No. 7,643,719~, and are herein incorporated by reference.)

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the superlens is deposited on a substrate. The structure of superlens **134** comprises multiple layers of two alternating materials with different refractive indices and having a thickness substantially less than its optical wavelength of operation. The thickness ratio of the two layers defines an effective index of the superlens **134** around that layer. The refractive indices of the superlens **134** can thus be varied in a direction vertical to the substrate to fit any refractive index profile vertically. An illustrative design of the refractive index profile for the superlens **134** is described below.

Hereinafter, the superlens coupling optics **134** will be interchangeably referred to as the SLCO-SmfSiw **134**. The SLCO-SmfSiw **134** could also be referred to as the integrated ultra-compact superlens coupling optics for passive-aligned multiport coupling between waveguides and single-mode fibers **132**. In one embodiment of the invention, the SLCO-SmfSiw **134** couples light into 0.3 μm thick passive silicon wave guiding layer **160** located on an SOI substrate. In another embodiment of the invention, the SLCO-SmfSiw **134** can be 10 μm thick. In some cases, the output beam power of the SLCO-SmfSiw **134** is $\sim 100\text{-}160 \mu\text{W}$ and practical coupling loss is $\sim 1\text{-}3$ dB.

In one embodiment of the invention, SLCO-SmfSiw **134** is used for coupling short wavelengths of light in an optical fiber communication wavelength range of 1.5 μm . The advantages of using the SLCO-SmfSiw **134** will be apparent to a person skilled in the art due to its integration capability and its ultra compact size. In another embodiment of the invention, thin-film photonics requires coupling of light into a thin film having a thickness of 0.2-0.3 μm for operation at an optical wavelength of 1.5 μm . This can be achieved using the SLCO-SmfSiw **134**, wherein the integrated superlens SLCO-SmfSiw **134** has one half of the parabolic profile having a refractive index layer at the surface of a wafer. In some cases, the superlens SLCO-SmfSiw **134** has a varying refractive index in the range of $n_{\text{Si}} \sim 3.6$ for silicon (Si) to $n_{\text{SiO}_2} \sim 1.45$ for silicon dioxide (SiO₂). In some other cases, the refractive index is graded down to a value of around 1.5 at the top of the superlens SLCO-SmfSiw **134**, whereas the refractive index at the bottom has a value nearly equal to that of the waveguide. The grading down of the refractive index results in a rapid vertical expansion of the beam emerging from the silicon waveguide, which is further bent using the focusing power of the superlens **134**. The output **140a** of SLCO-SmfSiw **134** would be resulting in a vertically plane wavefront within a short propagation distance. The beam size of the output **140a** is therefore enlarged to a value mating the large mode size of an optical fiber of typically around 5-8 μm . Further, there is no reflection from the superlens-waveguide interface as there is no sharp refractive-index step. In an embodiment of the present invention, the coupling into fiber is greater than fifty percent and less than one hundred percent.

The output beam **140a** from one of the lenses of the SLCO-SmfSiw **134** is further wavelength demultiplexed through the multiplexer **136**. In an embodiment of the present invention, the multiplexer **136** is a silicon ultra-compact wavelength multiplexer/demultiplexer (hereinafter referred to as Si-UC λ DeMux **136**). (The general design of ultra-compact wavelength multiplexer/demultiplexer is given in patents “Curved grating spectrometer, U.S. Pat. No. 7,283,233” and “Integrated signal manipulator for manipulating optical signals, application Ser. No. 11/451,797,” and is herein incorporated by reference.) In an embodiment of the invention, Si-

UC λ DeMux **136** has a channel spacing of 5 nm. Si-UC λ DeMux **136** could also be referred to as Silicon Ultra-Compact Wavelength Multiplexer/DeMultiplexer, based on Ultra-Large-Angle-Grating for High Bandwidth Data Communications through WDM. In some cases, the output beam power at the demultiplexer **136** output is $\sim 25\text{-}80 \mu\text{W}$ and practical loss is less than $\sim 3\text{-}6$ dB.

Ultra-Large-Angle-Grating is an optical component of the Si-UC λ DeMux **136** with a specific regular pattern, which splits light into multiple beams travelling in different directions depending on their wavelength channels. Each direction goes to an active device **138**. In another embodiment illustrated in conjunction with FIG. 29C, the Si-UC λ DeMux **136** splits light in five different wavelength channels into five different directions going into five different active devices **138a** to **138e**. The spacing of the grating and the wavelength of the light define the directions of the beams, the grating being a dispersive element. Therefore, the gratings provide applications in the field of spectrometers. The size of wavelength multiplexer/demultiplexer **136** is in accordance with the size of its entrance slit or exit slit defined by the size of its entrance or exit waveguide. The wavelength multiplexer/demultiplexer **136** can also be interchangeably referred to as a grating spectrometer. Also, smaller is the size of the slit, larger is the beam diffraction angle at the slit. Therefore, a small change in diffraction angle leads to a considerable spatial aberration. Spatial aberration prevents the diffracted beam from the grating to come to a sharp focus at the exit slit. Using Si-UC λ DeMux **136**, the spatial aberration caused by the grating could be corrected. The correction of spatial aberration can be achieved by using a curved grating design, which accepts large beam diffraction angles without spatial aberration at large angles.

One of the output beams **140b-140f** from the Si-UC λ DeMux **136** is further coupled to the active layer of an active device **138** through a tapered waveguide coupler **602** (not shown in the figure). Tapered waveguide coupler **602** has been further described in detail in conjunction with FIG. 34. In an embodiment of the invention, the active layer is an InP active layer made of InP/InGaAs materials. The output of the active device **138** is coupled back to the passive layer through another tapered waveguide coupler **602**. The InP active layer has the integrated active device **138**. In one embodiment of the present invention, the active device **138** is an InP optical amplifier. In another embodiment of the invention, the active device **138** is an InP photon-transistor based high-efficiency wavelength converter-amplifier-regenerator (PT-HE-WC-A-R) **138** on silicon, based on gain & absorption manipulation of coupler’s interference (GAMCI). (The general design of photon transistor is given in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,788,838, 6,473,541, and 6,298,180” and is herein incorporated by reference.) PT-HE-WC-A-R **138** provides functionalities for wavelength conversion, amplification, polarization conversion, pulse regeneration and optical isolation. In some cases, the output beam power of PT-HE-WC-A-R **138** is $\sim 250\text{-}800 \mu\text{W}$.

PT-HE-WC-A-R **138** are photon transistors and require powering laser sources. The photon transistor PT-HE-WC-A-R **138** acts as an optical switching device. The wavelength converters of PT-HE-WC-A-R **138** are used to convert the input wavelengths to a common wavelength. The common wavelength is used by the light beams in the interior part of the EP device **100B**. Further, it also provides an optical gain (G) to boost the input signal. In some cases, the optical gain, G is ~ 10 . PT-HE-WC-A-R **138** therefore, serves the function of both a pulse regenerator and an optical isolator. The speed of operation is enhanced by a combination of low switching power and use of saturation and stimulated emission. To keep

the switching power low, a linear gain is used. The gain is also used to affect interference of coupler which results in a switching action.

GAMCI based devices include a pair of energy-up photonic transistor (EUPT) and energy-down photonic transistor (EDPT). The pair works sequentially to provide multiple functionalities. The figure of merit provided by GAMCI based photonic transistor is much better than those provided by semiconductor amplifiers. The main function of the pair is to provide wavelength conversion, pulse regeneration and power amplification without broadband spontaneous-emission noise, polarization conversion to TE polarization for on-chip polarization-sensitive devices and optical isolation preventing feedback to the input optical fiber.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the output beams **140g-140k** from PT-HE-WC-A-R **138** have a power in the range of 250-800 μ W. The output beams **140g-140k** are further sent to the interior part of the device with a power to sustain a loss greater than 10 dB before detection, to enable the propagation of the output beams **140g-140k** to a considerable distance. Also, in another embodiment of the present invention, the output beams **140g-140k** can be split into multiple beams to reach multiple destinations in the EP device **100B**.

In an embodiment of the invention, the beam from the coupler SLCO-SmfSiw **134** is sent through an exemplary route to a wavelength filter **142**. In another embodiment of the present invention, the wavelength filter **142** is a silicon ring-resonator tunable wavelength filter (Si-R-TWF) **142**. The Si-R-TWF **142** filters the wavelengths by picking a particular wavelength. Therefore, a single fiber channel of a particular wavelength could be selected. The output of Si-R-TWF **142** is further sent to a high-speed photo-detector (HS-PD) **212** (not shown in the figure). The HS-PD **212** is located in the interior part of the EP device. The Si-R-TWF **142** is further described in detail in conjunction with FIGS. **32** and **33**.

The Interior Part:

The output beams from the input port **400** of the EP device are sent to different parts in the interiors of the EP device. Four different scenarios receiving the beams from the input are discussed below:

FIG. **30** illustrates an interior part **200** set-up of the electronic-photonic (EP) device in accordance with various embodiments of the invention. The four scenarios that receive the output beam from the input part **100** describe the working of the interior part are optical clock distribution **202**, all-optical computing chip **204**, direct detection **206**, and interior optical interconnects **208**. The four scenarios are discussed in detail below:

1. Optical Clock Distribution **202**: The signal beam (i.e. the output beam) **140g-140k** received from the input part **100C** is further sent to multiple parts of the EP device for optical clock distribution **202** of signals. In an embodiment of the invention, the optical clock distribution **202** is such that each clock signal lies within a range of \sim 1-2 mm with a similar value of tolerance, of any transistor circuit. The beam propagates for a considerably long distance in the device. The clocked signal distribution will be apparent to a person skilled in the art.

2. All-Optical Computing (AOC)/Signal Processing Chip **204**: The signal beam received from the input port **100** is further sent to a circuit referred to as an all-optical chip **204**. The all-optical chip **204** performs required ultra-fast all-optical computing before detecting and sending it to the output part. In some cases, the all-optical chip **204** also performs signal processing before detecting and sending it to the output part **300**. All-optical computing will be apparent to a person skilled in the art.

3. Direct Detection **206**: The signal beam is detected and converted to electrical signals. The electrical signals can be used to drive the electronic circuitry.

These three scenarios as described above are used for direct data transport in the EP device. An integrated optical amplifier **214** provides a boost to weak signals propagating over a long distance. In an embodiment of the present invention, the optical amplifier **214** is an InP semiconductor optical amplifier for nano-waveguide (SOA-Nw). Narrow width of SOA-Nw **214** allows the SOAs to operate at low current. In some cases, the SOA-Nw **214** operates with current in the range \sim 20-40 mA. In other cases, the width of SOA-Nw **214** can be 1.5 μ m. The current is approximately five times lesser than a conventional SOA.

In an embodiment of the invention, to convert optical signals into electrical signals, an integrated photodetector **212** is used. The photodetector **212** is an InP high-speed PIN-diode Photodetector **212**. Hereinafter, the photodetector **212** is interchangeably referred to as an InP high-speed PIN-diode photodetector (HS-PD) device **212**. PIN diode in the InP high-speed PIN-diode photodetector **212** provides a working efficiency at wavelengths of about 1550 nm for a speed greater than 20 Gb/s. The significance of using PIN detector is the ease provided during integration with planar photonic circuits.

4. Interior Optical Interconnects **208**: The signals from the electronic sub-circuitry are sent optically from one part of the EP device to another part by using interior optical interconnects **208**.

To serve the purpose of transmission of signal from part of the EP device to another, in some cases, an on-chip transmitter-receiver pair is required. A directly modulated laser **210** is used to power multi-destination interior optical interconnects for waveguides for multiple locations. The directly modulated laser **210** has small size, low threshold, reasonably high output, and high direct modulation speed. In an embodiment of the invention, directly modulated laser **210** provides high power efficiency and is referred to as low-threshold high-performance nano-laser (LTHP-NL) **210**. The output power of LTHP-NL **210** is greater than 2 mW. The light beam from the LTHP-NL **210** is coupled to a silicon layer. In another embodiment of the invention, the LTHP-NL **210** splits into multiple destinations for point-to-point signal transport within the device, providing a peak output of \sim 60-120 μ W.

The Output Port:

The output optical beams and output electrical signals from the interior part of the EP device are sent to different parts in the output port **402**. The output port has multiple output parts **300a-300g** of the EP device as per the requirements of the circuitry and the application in which the EP device is used. The output from the EP device can be fed to an electronic device or a photonic device. In some embodiments of the invention, a multiple optical fiber output port **402** with 10 optical fibers is used. The multiple optical fiber output port **402** is described in detail in conjunction with FIG. **32B**. Each fiber of the optical fiber output port **402** is expected to carry multiple optical wavelengths having a wavelength spacing of 5 nm, centered on 1550 nm. Each wavelength can carry optical signals at 20 Gb/s data rate and therefore, provides a total of 1 Tb/s data rate. The signals at the output may be sent to the electronic device or the photonic device as described in conjunction with FIG. **31**.

FIG. **31** illustrates the output part of Electronic-Integration Compatible Photonic/NanoPhotonic Integrated Circuit (EIC-PIC) device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. To describe the invention, reference will be made to

FIGS. 29, 30 and 32. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the output part 300 can be applicable to any other embodiment of the invention.

The output part 300 includes a grating laser 302, electro-optic modulators 304, a multiplexer/demultiplexer 306, coupling optics 308 and an optical waveguide 318. An external laser chip 312 and coupling optics 314 for vertical emission are separately provided in the output port 402. The optical beam path in the output port involves a grating laser 302 and the coupling optics 308 to bring the light beam in from the beam output ports of Interior Part 200, which is further provided to passive optical waveguides 318a-318e. The typical electrical signal path in the output port involves an electrical wire 320 to bring the electrical signals in from the electrical signal output wire 222 of Interior Part 200. With reference to FIG. 30, the electronic device and/or the photonic device that receive output from the inner part 200 are described below:

From Electronics at output port: To transport a large amount of data out of the device, a specific grating laser 302 is used. The grating laser 302 is referred to as stepper-lithography compatible multiple-wavelength WDM curved grating laser (SC-WDM-CGL) 302. SC-WDM-CGL 302 provides multiple beams with different wavelengths having a pre-defined spacing. In one embodiment of the present invention, SC-WDM-CGL 302 provides 5 beams for 5 wavelength channels having a spacing of 5 nm. Further, SC-WDM-CGL 302 can be fabricated using stepper lithography. It will be apparent to a person skilled in the art that a stepper is a device used in the manufacture of integrated circuits (ICs) and has operation similar to that of a photographic enlarger. The process of lithography is a process used in micro-fabrication to selectively remove parts of a thin film or the bulk of a substrate. The grating pitch of few μm and a compact size provide a high-quality laser with wavelength determined by the grating, resulting in a relatively smaller WDM laser.

The beams from SC-WDM-CGL 302 are coupled to a silicon layer. Output from laser 302 is sent to a passive waveguide 318. In some cases, the coupling loss is less than 0.5-1 dB. The beam is further sent to silicon high-speed electro-optic modulators (Si-HS-EOMs) 304. Si-HS-EOMs 304 convert the electrical data to optical beam. It will be apparent to a person skilled in the art that electro-optic modulator 304 is an optical device having a signal-controlled element displaying electro-optic effect, which can be used for modulation. Electro-optic modulator 304 can be used in the invention to modulate light. In some cases, the output of Si-HS-EOM is ~ 0.5 -1 mW with a loss of 3-6 dB. Si-HS-EOMs 304 provide a modulation rate of 20 Gb/s.

The output beams 318f-318k modulated by Si-HS-EOMs 304 are sent to a silicon ultra-compact wavelength multiplexer (Si-UC λMux) 306 that combines wavelengths to a single output beam. In an embodiment of the invention, the channel spacing provided by Si-UC λMux 306 is 5 nm. The power output is 125-500 μW and a loss of less than 3-6 dB.

The output beam from the Si-UC λMux 306 is further coupled to an optical fiber 310 through an integrated coupler 308. In an embodiment of the invention, the integrated coupler 308 is referred to as Superlens Coupling Optics for Single-Mode Fiber to Silicon Waveguide (SLCO-SmfSiW) 308 and is functionally similar to the SLCO-SmfSiW 104. A peak pulse power of ~ 60 -400 μW from the fiber 310 could be achieved. The required power of greater than 200 μW could be achieved within this range.

FIG. 32A illustrates multiple optical fiber input port 400, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The multiple optical fiber input port 400 has ten small-mode-size optical fibers 100Ca-100Ch, 142 and 144 having small diam-

eter connected to a photonic input area. In an embodiment of the invention, the diameter of small-mode-size optical fibers 100Ca-100Ch is $\sim 6 \mu\text{m}$. Each of the fibers 100Ca-100Ch is designed to carry multiple optical wavelengths. Each wavelength has the ability to carry optical signals with a data rate of 20 GB/s resulting in a total data rate of 1 Tb/s.

The other input part of the input port 400 is a tunable wavelength filter 142. In an embodiment of the present invention, the tunable wavelength filter is referred to as Silicon Ring-Resonator Tunable Wavelength Filter (Si-R-TWF) 142. In Si-R-TWF 142, a silicon MZI resonator having a nano waveguide and a micro-ring or micro-disk resonator is used to achieve enhancement in speed and to maintain a low value of RC constant. The advantages of ring shape in a ring resonator will be apparent to a person skilled in the art. The resonator has a whispering gallery mode. In an embodiment, the resonator has a diameter less than 0.5 μm . The whispering gallery mode provides an advantage by allowing lower electrode to be placed in the inner side of the ring/disk, by propagating around the edge of the ring/disk. This allows thicker core on the side, which leads to lower resistance for lower electrode. Further improvement is achieved by introducing Transparent Conducting Oxide (TCO) material as the upper gate electrode. TCO provides an effective waveguide cladding with fast evanescent decay of the guided field, the reason being a low refractive index 'n' less than a value of 1.7 at 1550 nm. By placing top electrode on the top of a thin layer of TCO, a lower resistance is achieved, resulting in a much enhanced speed. The other advantages provided by TCO are simple fabrication steps. The TCO to be selected should have a low enough optical absorption at 1.5 μm to avoid a high optical propagation loss coefficient α . The desirable loss should be less than thirty percent. The use of Silicon MZI structure with micro-disk or ring resonators is incorporated. The structure provides a function of tunable wavelength filter 142 along with a fast optical switch. By thermally or electrically tuning the index, and therefore the resonant ring wavelength, filtering and switching can be achieved in a precise manner. The output of the wavelength filter 142 is provided to interior part of the device.

According to yet another embodiment of the invention, the beam from the coupler is sent through another exemplary route to an optical switch 144. In an embodiment of the present invention, the optical switch 144 is a silicon high-speed optical switch (Si-HS-OS) 144. Hereinafter, the optical switch 144 is interchangeably referred to as Si-HS-OS 144. The Si-HS-OS 144 is designed to provide on-chip all-optical signal routing. The switching speed provided by all-optical switch (Si-HS-OS) 144 is less than 0.1 ns. The output beam power offered by Si-HS-OS 144 is in the range of ~ 50 -80 μW .

FIG. 32B illustrates multiple optical fiber output port 402, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The multiple optical fiber output port 402 includes ten optical fibers 300a-300g, 312 and 316. In an embodiment of the invention, each of the ten optical fibers 300a-300g, 312 and 316 is expected to carry multiple optical wavelengths having a wavelength spacing of 5 nm, centered on 1550 nm. Each wavelength carrying optical signals at 20 Gb/s data rate provides a total of around 1 Tb/s data rate with the use of 5 wavelengths and 10 fibers.

In an alternate route, an external InP WDM laser chip 312 emitting multiple wavelengths with ~ 4 mW power per wavelength channel provides a WDM laser. The chip 312 is flip-chip bonded to the silicon wafer. In an embodiment of the invention, the coupling is done using Silicon wafer with light coupled into silicon layer through a superlens coupling optics for external chip to silicon waveguide coupling. Hereinafter,

the coupler is interchangeably referred to as referred to as Superlens Coupling Optics on Si for External Silicon Chip (SLCO-EcSiw) **312**. A practical coupling loss is less than 1-3 dB.

From an external photonic chip: In one scenario, a light beam **316** from interior part of the device is coupled to an optical fiber or through a wavelength multiplexer **312**. In another scenario, the light signals from a silicon waveguide are emitted out vertically to provide vertical emission through a coupling optics device **314** for vertical coupling to external device. In an embodiment of the invention, a coupling optics device **314** is referred to as Superlens Coupling Optics on Si for Vertical Emission (SLCOSiwVe) **314**. Hereinafter, a coupling optics device **314** is interchangeably referred to as SLCO SiwVe **314**. The external device is flip-chip bonded onto the silicon platform and coupled to a waveguide. The waveguide is referred to as a silicon waveguide through a superlens based external-chip optical coupler (SLCO-EcSiw) **312**.

FIG. **33A** illustrates a silicon ring-resonator tunable wavelength filter (Si-R-TWF) **142** used in electronic-photonic device, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. As shown in FIG. **33A**, the Si-R-TWF **142** filters the wavelengths by picking a particular wavelength. A single fiber channel of particular wavelength is selected. The output is further sent to a high-speed photo-detector (HS-PD) **212**. The Si-R-TWF **142** structure with micro-disk or ring resonators incorporated can also be used to achieve tunable wavelength filter and fast optical switch. The index can be thermally or electrically tuned; therefore, the resonant wavelength of the ring is also altered, resulting in precise filtering and switching operations.

FIG. **33B** illustrates a silicon high-speed optical switch (Si-HS-OS) **144** used in an electronic-photonic device, in accordance with another embodiment of the invention. An optical switch is a unit that switches the light between fibers; and a photonic switch is one that does this by exploiting nonlinear material properties to steer light. As shown in FIG. **33B**, Si-HS-OS **144** is designed to provide on-chip all-optical signal routing. The switching speed provided by all-optical switch (Si-HS-OS) **144** is less than 0.1 ns. The output beam power offered by Si-HS-OS **144** is in the range of ~50-80 μ W. The phase shifting is achieved by changing the resonant wavelength of the ring. The illustrated Si-HS-OS switch **144** is a 2x2 optical switch. Slow optical switches are used for alternate routing of an optical transmission path, such as routing around a fault. Fast optical switches, used in electro-optic modulation are used to perform logic operations.

General Specifications of the Devices and Structures:

The details described here are for illustrative purpose only and they do not limit the scope of the invention in any way. For example, the waveguide can be made of any dielectric material (for example InP, GaAs, GaN, Titanium Dioxide, Silicon Dioxide, Silicon Nitride) as long as waveguiding function can be achieved as is known to those skilled in the art, and need not be silicon. The various powers are for illustration only and the optical power in these devices can be of any value as long as the device or waveguide can withstand it as is well known to those skilled in the art. The wavelength does not have to be around 1550 nm and can be any optical wavelength ranging from deep ultra violet to far infrared, depending on the materials used as is known to those skilled in the art. The waveguide and device dimensions are in general, linearly proportional to the optical wavelength used, as is known to those skilled in the art. The connection between any two devices, when not specifically stated, is generally achieved by using optical waveguide. Each device can be optional

depending on the photonic function to be achieved. For example, at the input part, the photon transistor is optional (that is, it can be absent and a waveguide can be replaced in lieu of the device) if the function is wavelength demultiplexing. This can be achieved by the ultra-compact grating alone and the pulse regeneration function of the photon transistor is not essential. At the output part, the optical modulator is optional (that is, it can be absent and a waveguide can be replaced in lieu of the device) if the function is to produce intensity modulation of the laser light. This can be achieved by directly modulating the current to the semiconductor laser. In the input part, output part, or interior part, the optical amplifier is optional (that is, it can be absent and a waveguide can be replaced in lieu of the device), as long as no intensity amplification is needed. This can be replaced by the use of low-loss waveguide, higher-efficiency photodetector, or higher-power laser. As is discussed above, the EIC-PIC may be configured with different set of devices in different ways and can be as simple as one device with one input port or a single device with one output port to perform a single function or as many devices as needed with many input parts and many output ports to perform a plurality of functions.

Furthermore, the device performing the optical wavelength converter or pulse regeneration or pulse shaping function does not have to be the photon transistor described and it can be replaced by other devices performing the same photonic function, such as Semiconductor-Optical-Amplifier (SOA) based wavelength converter and pulse regenerator or pulse shaper. Likewise, the wavelength multiplexing and wavelength demultiplexing devices do not have to be the ultra-compact gratings and they can be replaced by array-waveguide grating (AWG) as long as the wavelength multiplexing and demultiplexing functions can be achieved. The laser does not have to be the grating laser described and can be other semiconductor lasers such as Distributed Feedback (DFB) Laser, Bragg-Reflector (DBR) Laser, Sample-Grating Distributed Feedback Laser (SGDBR), Fabry Perot (FP) Laser, Ring Laser, Microdisk Laser, Microloop Mirror Laser, and it can be replaced by wavelength tunable or wavelength selectable or fixed wavelength laser, as long as the lasing light can be produced. The modulator does not have to be the silicon modulator described and it can be replaced by other silicon modulator, organic modulator, InP modulator, GaAs modulator, as long as the intensity modulator function can be achieved. The ring resonator does not have to be single ring and it can be replaced by multiple ring resonator or other tunable filter as long as the wavelength filtering function can be achieved. The optical input or output coupler does not have to be superlens, and it can be replaced by grating coupler, tapered waveguide coupler, or other optical beam coupling devices. The up-down coupling device does not have to be the tapered waveguide coupler, and it can be replaced by an up-down coupling device as long as energy can be coupled from the passive layer to the active layer. Many of these other devices, with proper design, can also be fabricated using the fabrication processes described here.

Fabrication Method:

The fabrication part of the device through monolithic integration process includes monolithic integration of active and/or passive photonic devices and their process insertion into the CMOS process and monolithic integration of compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) active and/or passive devices and their process insertion into the CMOS process.

Monolithic integration provides a number of advantages. It provides best way to minimize any trade-offs in performance. Further, monolithic integration on a substrate like silicon

provides a better heat-conducting platform, resulting in improved power efficiency of the EP device components including electronic transistors and lasers. In addition, the power requirement is also lowered and an increase in the output power is observed.

Monolithic integration reduces the need for pick-and-place each component, bonding of components and other assembly processes necessary in hybrid assemblies, including those that place discrete elements on a silicon substrate. The integration of compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) devices on silicon is based on three important CMOS compatible processes. These processes include:

1. Wafer-level bonding at low temperature, with N-side down technique for near-epi-wafer-smooth bonding surface. In wafer processing, monolithic integration of the photonic and electronic structures and process requires the development of highly skilled process techniques. During the manufacturing process, the management of thermal budgets and surface planarity issues flow must be done to eliminate or minimize adverse effects on all of the integrated circuit elements on the chip.

Furthermore, wafer bonding of compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) devices to silicon is a low-temperature process. The process involves silicon-nitride (Si_3N_4) bonding with good bond strength, good thermal conduction, and thermal matching to InP and silicon. In the process of wafer bonding, InP is introduced only after the heat treatment procedure to avoid any adverse effects caused by heat treatment, which may lead to a change in the properties of InP, which results in a difference in the functionality provided by InP.

2. Re-growth free III-V integration of passive, active and WDM broad band devices based on CMOS-compatible quantum well intermixing (QWI) technique. The QWI technique will be apparent to a person skilled in the art. The QWI technique is developed with a low loss and wide spectral shift of a value greater than 120 nm. The process provides better passive-active sections having multiple bandgap energies within a few steps for a wide variety of integrated devices, ranging from lasers, modulators, to detectors. This results in a wide wavelength range coverage (>40 nm) of WDM devices.

3. Tapered-waveguide up-down coupling technique to provide up-down coupler to steer light between the silicon and the compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) layer. Such tapered up-down coupler has a good tolerance to fabrication process variation. Efficient coupling of the light beam between compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) layer and Si is achieved using tapered waveguides. This approach does not need precise dimensions control as it is based on phase matching that will self-adjust to occur at slightly different part of the tapering section in case there are dimensional variations. TE/TM balanced coupling can be engineered.

FIG. 34 shows the device structure at the coupling section 600, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Tapered waveguide (602a, 602b) are present on both sides at the top of compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) device (604). Light from Si waveguide trench (WG) (606a, 606b) is coupled through the front taper section 602a into the top compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) WG 604 and keeps on traveling in the top WG 606a, since compound semiconductor WG have higher effective-refractive index than bottom Si WG 606b. Typically, the thin 0.3 μm Si WG has effective index of 2.9.

FIG. 35 illustrates another view of the device structure for the evanescence coupling between compound semiconductor

(e.g. III-V semiconductor) and Si waveguide and metal contact configuration, in accordance with another embodiment of the invention. FIG. 35 shows a top electrical contact conducting current and voltage through the top electrically conductive layer 148 to the active device 700 with active material 150, and a bottom electrical contact conducting current and voltage through the bottom electrically conductive layer 152. Layers 150, 152, and 154 form an active layer structure 156. The Ohmic contact to the electrical wire from the top is through a thin Ohmic contact layer 154. The Ohmic contact to the electrical wire from the bottom is through a thin Ohmic contact layer 158. From input 702, the optical beam entering input 702 is coupled through the passive waveguiding layer 160 to the active layer structure 156. In an embodiment of the invention, the coupling is achieved by using the up-down tapered waveguide coupler 602a. The optical beam, after propagating through the active layer 150, is coupled from the active layer structure 156 to the passive waveguiding layer 160 and exits the output port 704. In an embodiment of the invention, the coupling is achieved by using the up-down tapered waveguide coupler 602b. In another embodiment of the invention, the active layer structure is an InP based active layer.

In an embodiment of the invention, the InP based active layer comprises an InP layer 156 with total thickness of 300 nm and at the center of this layer is a quantum well structure 150 with five InGaAs quantum wells having thickness of 8 nm for each quantum well spaced by 10 nm of InP. The InP layer 148 above the quantum well structure is n-doped and the InP layer 152 below the quantum-well layer is p-doped. The n and p doping enable this active layer to be electrically pumped to achieve desired optical gain. The top Ohmic contact layer 154 is n-doped InGaAs and the bottom Ohmic contact layer is p-doped InGaAs. The passive waveguiding layer 160 is of silicon, with a thickness of 300 nm, the intermediate layer 162 is of silicon nitride with a thickness of 300 nm, the lower cladding layer 164 is of silicon dioxide, and the substrate 166 is of a silicon substrate. The passive waveguiding layer 160 is also referred to as waveguide core 160.

The waveguide core 160 is on top of a transparent lower waveguide cladding 164. The lower waveguide cladding 164 is on top of a substrate 166. The waveguide core layer 160 material is a transparent material with high refractive index nCOR to guide the optical wave. The transparent lower cladding material layer 164 has a refractive index nCL lower than that of the waveguide core 160. As is well known to those skilled in the art, the waveguide core or cladding material can be chosen from semiconductors (Si, InP, GaAs, GaN etc), dielectrics (TiO_2 , SiO_2 , Si_3N_4), and other transparent materials. The substrate 166 provides mechanical rigidity and can be of any mechanically strong material; including semiconductor, polymer, dielectrics, metal, ceramic etc.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the optical beam has optical wavelengths around 1.5 micrometers (1.5 μm). The waveguide core layer 160 is of silicon, which is transparent at the wavelength of 1.5 μm . The silicon waveguide core layer 160 has a refractive index $n_{\text{Si}}=3.5$, and the thickness of layer 160 is 300 nanometers (300 nm). Furthermore, the cladding material layer 164 is of silicon dioxide (SiO_2) with refractive index $n_{\text{SiO}_2}=1.5$ and a thickness of 300 nm or larger. The substrate material 166 is silicon (Si). In an embodiment of the invention, the waveguide core 160, lower waveguide cladding 164, and substrate 166 are formed by a Silicon-On-Insulator (SOI) substrate. In some cases, the wavelength of the input beam is around 1.5 μm . In an embodiment of the invention, coupling of beam from waveguiding layer 160 to the active layer structure 156 is achieved by the

up-down tapered waveguide coupler 602a and the beam energy efficiency can be as high as ninety five percent. In another embodiment of the invention, it is preferred that high-frequency CMOS applications have thin buried oxide (BOX) of 100 nm-500 nm and the top silicon layer thickness of 5 nm-200 nm.

For photonic applications, the silicon layer thickness needs to be thicker, which could be managed by using epitaxial growth of silicon at the photonic device area. However, it is a difficult task to change the BOX thickness. For a given BOX thickness, there is a minimal silicon thickness needed to confine TE/TM losses to a value lesser than 1/cm. For example, for a BOX of 300-500 nm, a good silicon thickness to be used would be ~0.3 μm .

FIGS. 17-26 illustrate steps in fabrication process of electronic-photonic device, in accordance with various embodiments of the invention. The fabrication steps for electronic-photonic device are discussed below.

a) Insertion of silicon and compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) photonic integration process into CMOS process.

The steps include:

1. A thin film of SiO_2 dielectric layer is placed on a silicon (Si) wafer by heat treatment process involving a temperature of 1000° C.
2. A silicon wafer doped with p-type dopants is deposited over the thin film of SiO_2 dielectric layer. N-type dopants are implanted on the silicon wafer layer to form N-wells.
3. A process of Wafer Annealing is carried out to activate the implanted dopants. The process requires heat treatment involving a temperature of 1000° C. The structure formed after wafer annealing process is considered as a first substrate layer.
4. A pattern for creating a nano-waveguide and a silicon-based ring/disk modulator is created on the first substrate layer. The patterning process involves epitaxial growth of thick silicon on the waveguide region. The nano waveguide is typically 0.3 μm thick.
5. A first dielectric layer of SiO_2 and a second dielectric layer of Si_3N_4 are deposited over the structure formed after creating the nano-waveguide and the modulator. The SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 dielectric layers act as a field oxide mask for the waveguide, protecting the waveguide from the following process.
6. A process of channel-stop ion implantation is carried out over the structure formed after step 5. The process involves creating a photoresist layer over the SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 layers. After performing channel-stop implant, the photoresist layer is removed and a thick oxide layer is grown on the exposed portions of the silicon, thus producing Field Oxide (FOX). FOX grows in the area where Si_3N_4 layer is absent.
7. Portions of SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 dielectric layers placed over the ring/disk modulator are removed to open the ring/disk modulator for p-type adjustment of dopants.
8. After implanting p-type dopants into the modulator, Gate Oxide is grown in the areas where FOX is absent. The growth of Gate Oxide acts as a gate dielectric (TOX).
9. The process of growing TOX is followed by a Threshold-adjust implantation to adjust native threshold voltage. The native threshold voltage is adjusted by implanting a thin layer of dopants near the surface of the structure formed after step 8.

10. A polysilicon or n-Transparent Conducting Oxide (n-TCO) or a combination of n-TCO and polysilicon layer is deposited as a deposition layer on top of the gate dielectric (TOX).
11. The deposition layer is removed by etching, in a way such that portions of the deposition layer over the edges of the modulator are only maintained and rest of the deposition layer is removed.
12. A process of Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) is performed to place a CVD oxide layer on the deposition layer. In CVD, the structure formed after step 11 is exposed to one or more volatile precursors, which react and/or decompose on the surface to produce a desired deposit.
13. A pattern for N+ implant is created over the silicon based modulator. The process of patterning involves a process of depositing a negative photoresist and a process of photolithography. After photolithography all portions to receive n+ implants are exposed.
14. The patterning process is followed by N+ ion implantation to form N+ source region and N+ drain region.
15. The N+ source region and the N+ drain region are protected by placing a resist cover over the implanted N+ source region and N+ drain region and then opening the silicon based modulator for implanting P+ dopants.
16. After opening the silicon based modulator, the P+ dopants are implanted over source and drain terminals to form P+ source region and P+ drain region.
17. A process of annealing is performed at 900-1100° C. to activate the implanted dopants.
18. An oxide space is created around gate terminal, such that the deposition of the silicide during silicidation process will not short the gate region with source region or drain region.
19. A process of silicidation is performed. The silicidation process involves depositing conductive material on gate region or source region or drain region through Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) process. The structure formed after the process of silicidation is considered as an integrated structure.
20. Semiconductor compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductors) wafer bonding is carried out between an Si_3N_4 layer deposited on the integrated structure and an Si_3N_4 layer of a second substrate, wherein the second substrate is a compound semiconductor (e.g. InP) substrate. The process of wafer bonding is further explained in detail.
21. Quantum Well Intermixing (QWI) process is followed by the wafer-bonding process. The QWI process involves implanting ions into a number of quantum wells using thin layer of oxides as an implant mask. The QWI process can also be performed before the wafer bonding process, depending on situation.
22. After QWI, during a process of a photonic device (e.g. InP device) fabrication, a protective cover material is applied over the compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) device to protect the compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) device from the superlens processes.
23. A superlens is deposited on the structure formed after step 22;
24. Etching of the superlens is performed after deposition. During the process of deposition and etching of superlens, a protective cover material is maintained over the rest of the structure.

25. Metal masking process is performed after the etching of superlens. A 500 nm thick oxide layer is used for the process of metal masking.

26. This step involves creation of metal contacts for drain region, source region, gate region and metal contacts for photonic devices using multi-level metals.

27. This step involves mounting an optical fiber on the substrate to facilitate a coupling of light beam energy between the optical fiber and an optical waveguide on the substrate through a coupling optics (e.g. the superlens);

28.

The steps discussed are a combination of standard CMOS process and additional CMOS compatible steps that aid in the fabrication of both Si and compound semiconductor (e.g. InP) based photonic devices. Steps 4, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 are the additional CMOS compatible steps according to various embodiments of the invention.

The silicon based photonic devices are fabricated on the Silicon-On-Insulator (SOI) wafer together with the CMOS components using CMOS wafer-level process. The steps 1 to 18 are high temperature processes. Step 18 is the beginning of the CMOS metal-interconnect process. The compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V InP) wafer bonding begins either after step 17 or at step 19. The figures illustrated are assumed to have compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V InP) wafer bonding after step 19. This is to ensure that the properties of compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V InP) wafer do not change because of high temperature involved in steps 1 to 18. Steps 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, and 26 are illustrated in FIG. 17 to FIG. 26. Other steps, which are not illustrated in these figures, will be apparent to a person skilled in the art.

b) Silicon Photonic Device Fabrication: A scenario is discussed in accordance with the integration steps. Depending on the situations, there may be certain variations in the process. At step 4, fabrication of silicon passive waveguides on SOI is performed as illustrated in FIG. 18. Certain areas of the silicon chip are designated as photonic device areas. At step 5, SiO₂ and Si₃N₄ are deposited on the top of the photonic device area, ensuring protection. As illustrated in FIG. 19, an implant dose adjustment for silicon-based electro-optic modulators and switches is carried out at step 7. At step 10, polysilicon deposition or n-Transparent Conducting Oxide (n-TCO) or a combined n-TCO-polysilicon deposition is carried out and is illustrated in FIG. 20. Furthermore, the polysilicon or TCO is removed, maintaining the polysilicon deposited only at the side of the modulator. A mask patterning for N+ implant at the modulator is carried out at step 13. As illustrated in FIG. 21, step 14 is used to perform N+ implantation. At step 16, N+ implanted region is covered by resist and the windows are opened for P+ implantation process at the modulator as illustrated in FIG. 22.

c) Compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) Photonic Device Integration: Certain areas of the silicon chip are designated as photonic device area. Compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) device area is covered by SiO₂ and Si₃N₄ starting from step 5 to the end of step 19. After that, a scenario is discussed in accordance with compound semiconductor (e.g. InP/InGaAsP) wafer bonding and etch back, compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) device fabrication, superlens structural deposition, superlens patterning and etching.

i) InP/InGaAsP Wafer Bonding and Etch Back: An epitaxial layer structure is grown on top of an InP substrate (InP-S). In some cases, the epitaxial layer further requires a 0.2 μm thick InGaAsP n-F doped etch-stop and n-contact layer (ES-NC), which is grown on the InP substrate. This is followed by a thin cladding layer (CL1) of InP/InGaAsP materials having a thickness of 0.2 μm. The use of n+ doped InGaAs as N+ contact may lead to a high optical absorption due to the smaller bandgap energy. Furthermore, in some other cases, a thin waveguiding core layer (WC1) of 0.25 μm is grown. WC1 layer includes approximately 5-10 quantum wells within the layer. There is a 1.5 μm “thick” cladding layer (CL2) on the top of WC1. After CL2, a thin InGaAs P+-doped p-contact layer (PC) is then grown.

ii) N-Side Down for Near-epi-Wafer-Smooth Bonding Surface: After the epitaxial growth, an InP handling wafer (HW) is bonded to the epi-wafer through a Benzocyclobutene (BCB) polymer. Further, the epi-wafer substrate (InP-S) is etched by hydrochloric acid (HCl), which self-stops at the ES-NC due to the low etching rate of the InGaAsP layer. A thin silicon nitride layer (Si₃N₄—InP) is then grown on top of the n-contact layer (ES-NC). In some cases, the thin silicon nitride layer has a thickness of 0.1 μm. ES-NC layer has Epi-Wafer-smooth bottom surface as it is the first layer after the Epi-wafer substrate (InP-S). Therefore, the requirement for wafer bonding is accomplished, as thin Si₃N₄ layer provides a smooth surface.

iii) Local-Area Wafer Bonding to SOI: As described earlier, the thin silicon nitride layer is deposited on top of the silicon surface of the SOI wafer designated for compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) devices. The pre-etched silicon waveguides are provided for achieving vertical coupling. As this is a thin layer on the original SOI wafer surface, the Si₃N₄—Si layer will have smooth surface, meeting the requirement of wafer bonding. The wafer bonding takes place between the Si₃N₄ surface on the III-V InP wafer and the Si₃N₄ surface on the SOI wafer. To enable the wafer bonding, the silicon-nitride surfaces are subjected to plasma treatment, typically with 1-minute exposure to oxygen plasma (200 mTorr, 200 W) to create hydrophilic surfaces. Further, InP (thermal expansion coefficient $\alpha_{InP}=4.6 \times 10^{-6}/K$) is more thermally matched to silicon ($\alpha_{Si}=2.6 \times 10^{-6}/K$) than GaAs ($\alpha_{GaAs}=5.7 \times 10^{-6}/K$) which aids in meeting the smooth surface requirement of wafer bonding. The thermal coefficient of silicon nitride is $\alpha_{Si_3N_4}=3.3 \times 10^{-6}/K$ which is in between that of silicon and InP. This temperature difference reduces temperature-induced stress. The wafers are then brought together and bonding occurs across the two silicon nitride surfaces. Bond strength of 0.16 Jm⁻² is achieved by the process of annealing at 150° C. for greater than one hour. Higher bond strength of 1.1 Jm⁻² can be achieved at low temperature with a annealing time of greater than 100 hours or by keeping a moderate annealing temperature of less than 400° C. The silicon nitride offers higher thermal conductivity, which is almost comparable to that of InP. It will be apparent to a person skilled in the art that the process is assumed to be an exemplary process. This process enables multiple areas to be bonded with compound semiconductor (e.g. III-V semiconductor) epitaxial layers that are subsequently used for making the active photonic devices on those areas, which is referred to as “local-area wafer bonding”. The process described here is for illustrative purpose only and it does not limit the scope of the invention in any way. Different combinations of these steps and other similar steps are contemplated and are within the scope of the present invention.

d) High-spatial Resolution Bandgap Engineering: An ideal nano-photonics integration & device optimization technology shall have the following properties:

(1) High spatial resolution: $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ spatial resolution is required in joining active-passive sections.

(2) High spectral resolution & uniformity: A wavelength of $\sim 5 \text{ nm}$ spectral resolution for shift in gain peak with uniform shift across a 2" or 3" wafer with less than 5 nm wavelength variation.

(3) Low passive section loss: The loss of the passive section is low with $\alpha < \sim 1/\text{cm}$.

(4) High active section quality: The active section gain similar to as-grown materials.

(5) Low optical reflection at joint: Joint reflection is less than 0.05% so gain greater than 1,000 is allowed.

These properties are achieved through an advanced passive-active device integration technology based on quantum well intermixing (QWI). This technology is applicable to InGaAsP/InP materials at 1.3-1.55 μm , which do not require materials regrowth. In an exemplary embodiment of the QWI process, the QWI process involves ion-implantation with thin layer of oxides as implant mask, therefore enabling better control of area-specific bandgap shifts. In another embodiment of the QWI process, a "low-energy temperature-assisted ion-implantation quantum well intermixing" (LETAI-QWI) is used. The "low-energy temperature-assisted ion-implantation quantum well intermixing" process is described in patent "Method for shifting the bandgap energy of a quantum well layer, U.S. Pat. No. 6,878,562" and "Method for quantum well intermixing using pre-annealing enhanced defects, U.S. Pat. No. 6,984,538," and are hereby incorporated by reference. In an exemplary embodiment of the LETAI-QWI process for InGaAsP/InP materials, phosphorus ions are implanted near the surface of the wafer having low ion implantation energy of $\sim 360 \text{ keV}$, at about 0.5-1.5 μm away from the quantum well structure. The implantation process is a controlled process in order to create point lattice vacancies or point defects. These point defects are then diffused down to the quantum well region through thermal process. This results in a large shift in energy bandgap of a value greater than 120 nm. This is done by inducing inter-diffusion of atoms between the quantum wells and barrier materials of quantum wells. The well is InGaAs and phosphorus ions are diffused from the InGaAsP barrier into the well, causing the well to be effectively narrower. This narrowing of the quantum well causes a blue shift in the energy bandgap. The LETAI-QWI process is an improvement over the already existing low-temperature QWI process. The LETAI-QWI process can also be applied to both unstrained and strained quantum wells. Polarization insensitive devices could be achieved using strained quantum well.

One-Step Process for Multiple Bandgaps:

In another exemplary embodiment of the LETAI-QWI process, multiple bandgap energies could be achieved by fabricating SiO_2 ion implant masks of differing thicknesses on the wafer. This is done by using a process referred to as photolithography having a gray-scale mask. The gray scale mask exposure results in variation in the photo-resist thickness, which is transferred into variations in the thickness of SiO_2 . The different SiO_2 thicknesses block the ions in a different manner. This results in different ion dosages with only one implant, giving multiple bandgap energies. Therefore, 5-10 bandgap shifts could be achieved for the gain curve with basically a one-step process.

Excellent Gain Materials Quality:

Five different lasing wavelengths from Fabry-Perot lasers fabricated with one implant on one wafer are used. The lasing

wavelength λ spans across a bandwidth of greater than 100 nm, with the most wavelength-shifted laser showing smaller change (of less than ten percent) in the lasing thresholds. Therefore, processed wafer could give much better gain material quality.

High Spatial Resolution:

The large energy shift in bandgap provides a good passive section with measured loss of less than 1/cm (4 dB/cm) including the free-carrier absorption of the p-side dopants. In an exemplary embodiment of the LETAI-QWI process, the LETAI-QWI process is capable of spatial resolution of $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ as ion-implantation is a spatially well defined process. In case of thin-film nano-photonics, implantation is at $\sim 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ away from the quantum well and expected spatial resolution is less than 0.5 μm . A 0.5 μm top InP will be etched away after QWI.

High-quality integrated device fabrication: Examples of high performance integrated devices have been previously realized using the LETAI-QWI bandgap engineering method. Some of these examples include:

(1) Polarization insensitive optical-amplifier photo-detector involving a SOA **214** integrated with 10 GHz PIN detector;

(2) Integrated DWDM grating optical spectrometer (integration of grating with detectors). In case of grating spectrometer, a propagation length of 1 cm and a propagation loss of less than fifty percent could be achieved for a large passive waveguiding region is bandgap shifted by a value greater than 120 nm.

The electronic-photonics device consolidates all the optical functions required in an optical transport system into a single device. Monolithic integration provides the greatest simplicity and reliability benefits when consolidating optical components into a single device. Complete photonic and electronic integration will increase subsystem functionality, robustness and design flexibility. Optical interconnects reduce electromagnetic interference and improve signal integrity better than traditional electrical-transport methods. By significantly reducing the number of fiber couplings between components, the device reduces the number of failure points and improves system reliability.

FIG. **36** illustrates a vertical structure for Input Port of electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network EIC-PIC+ICON device according to an embodiment of the invention.

In the following description, references are made to FIG. **29C**, FIG. **34** and FIG. **35**. In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the Input Port **400** has a vertical structure shown in FIG. **36**. For each input part **100C** in the input port **400**, optical beam from optical fiber **132** is coupled into optical coupler **134**. Optical coupler **134** couples light into a passive waveguiding core layer **160**. The waveguide core **160** is on top of a transparent lower waveguide cladding **164**. The lower waveguide cladding **164** is on top of a substrate **166**.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the optical wavelength demultiplexer **160** is fabricated into the waveguide core layer **160** and cladding layer **164**. The optical wave in demultiplexer **136** is propagated in waveguide core layer **160**. The output from the optical demultiplexer **136** is sent to the active device **138** through a vertical up-down tapered waveguide coupler that couples light from the passive waveguiding layer **160** layer to an Active Structure Layer **156**. Active Structure Layer **156** is made up of optical materials that can provide amplification, absorption, or phase shifting of optical energy and can be semiconductor (InP, GaAs, GaN etc) or doped materials (erbium-doped glass or semiconductor) or any other optical material that can provide optical gain,

loss, or phase shifting. Active device **138** can be powered electro-optically or all-optically, as is known to those skilled in the art. Active Structure Layer **156** is on top of an intermediate material layer **162**. The intermediate material layer **162** is on top of the passive waveguiding layer **160**. The active structure layer has a waveguide core **150** with a refractive index $n_{ACT-COR}$. The intermediate layer **162** is any optical dielectric material characterized by a refractive index n_{INT} . In an embodiment of the present invention, n_{INT} has a value smaller than $n_{ACT-COR}$ and n_{COR} so that the optical beam can be freely coupled from the passive layer **160** to the active layer **156** using the up-down tapered waveguide coupler **602a** and from the active layer **156** to the passive layer **160** using the up-down tapered waveguide coupler **602b**. In an exemplary preferred embodiment, the intermediate layer **162** is Silicon Nitride (Si_3N_4) with thickness of around 300 nm and refractive index $n_{INT}=1.9$ and the active layer is thin-film InP based active layer with refractive index of $n_{ACT-COR}$ of about 3.4. The passive layer is 300 nm thick silicon with refractive index of $n_{ACT-COR}$ of also about 3.4. Silicon Nitride has a thermal expansion coefficient between Silicon (Si) and Indium Phosphate (InP), which will enable the thermal stress due to mismatch of the thermal coefficients between the passive and active layer to be minimized (i.e. it acts as a stress releasing layer as is known to those skilled in the art). Silicon Nitride also has high thermal conductivity compared to other dielectrics such as silicon dioxide, which will help in dissipating heat from the active devices to the silicon substrate. As is known to those skilled in the art, in one embodiment the InP based active layer comprises an InP layer **156** with total thickness of 300 nm and at the center of this layer is a quantum well structure **150** with five InGaAs quantum wells having thickness of 8 nm for each quantum well spaced by 10 nm of InP. The InP layer **148** above the quantum well structure is n-doped and the InP layer **152** below the quantum-well layer is p-doped. The n and p doping enable this active layer to be electrically pumped to achieve optical gain.

The refractive index of n_{INT} does not have to be smaller than n_{COR} and $n_{ACT-COR}$. In another embodiment, the layer **162** has a refractive index n_{INT} that can be comparable to or larger than either n_{COR} or $n_{ACT-COR}$ or both or layer **162** can be entirely omitted. In this embodiment, energy is leaked from the passive layer **160** to the active layer **156** so that the light beam can interact with the active materials.

Light beam from active device **138** is coupled down to the passive layer at the output and the beam at the output is transmitted to the Interior Part described below.

FIG. **37** illustrates vertical structure for Interior Part of electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network EIC-PIC+ICON device according to an embodiment of the invention.

In the following description, references are made to FIG. **30** and FIG. **35**. The typical optical beam path in the interior part involve an optical waveguide **216** to bring the light beam in from the beam output ports of Input Port **400**. The beam is then further split by beam splitters if more than one beam destinations are needed, or transmitted through optical amplifier if amplification of the light power is needed. The beam or split beams are then subsequently detected by an integrated photodetector. In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, Interior Part **200** has a vertical structure shown in FIG. **37**. The light beam from Input Port **400** enters Interior Part **200** via an optical waveguide **216** by guiding in the passive waveguiding layer **160**. The waveguide core **160** is on top of a transparent lower waveguide cladding **164** and below the intermediate layer **162**, and the lower waveguide cladding

164 is on top of a substrate **166**. Layers **160**, **162**, **164**, **166**, are as described above in FIG. **35**. In a presently preferred exemplary embodiment, the optical beam has optical wavelengths around 1.5 micrometers (1.5 μm), the waveguide core layer **160** is silicon, which is transparent at the wavelength of 1.5 μm . The silicon waveguide core layer **160** has refractive index $n_{Si}=3.5$, and the thickness of layer **160** is 300 nanometers (300 nm). Furthermore, the cladding material layer **164** is silicon dioxide (SiO_2) with refractive index $n_{SiO_2}=1.5$ and a thickness of 300 nm or larger. The intermediate layer **162** is silicon nitride with a thickness of 300 nm. The substrate material **166** is silicon (Si) substrate. In this preferred embodiment, the waveguide core **160**, lower waveguide cladding **164**, and substrate **166** are formed by a Silicon-On-Insulator (SOI) substrate as is known to those skilled in the art.

In an embodiment of the invention, the optical wavelength waveguide **216** is fabricated into the waveguide core layer **160** and cladding layer **164**. The optical waveguide **216** is propagated in waveguide core layer **160**. The output from the optical waveguide **216** is sent to the active device **214** through a vertical up-down tapered waveguide coupler **602a** that couples light from the passive waveguiding layer **160** layer to an Active Structure Layer **156**. In one embodiment, active device **214** acts as an optical amplifier and amplifies the light beam power. The beam traveling through Active Device **214** at active layer **166** is coupled down to the passive layer **160** using up-down tapered waveguide coupler **602b**. Active Structure Layer **156** is as described above in FIG. **35**. In a preferred embodiment, the intermediate layer **162** is Silicon Nitride (Si_3N_4) with thickness of around 300 nm and refractive index $n_{INT}=1.9$ and the active layer is thin-film InP based active layer with refractive index of $n_{ACT-COR}$ of about 3.4. The passive layer is 300 nm thick silicon with refractive index of $n_{ACT-COR}$ of also about 3.4. As is known to those skilled in the art, in one embodiment the InP based active layer comprises an InP layer with total thickness of 300 nm and at the center of this layer is a quantum well structure with five InGaAs quantum wells having thickness of 8 nm for each quantum well spaced by 10 nm of InP. The InP above the quantum well structure is n-doped and the InP below the quantum-well layer is p-doped. The n and p doping enable this active layer to be electrically pumped to achieve optical gain.

Beam from the output of Active Device **214** at the passive layer **160** is propagated along a passive waveguide **216** at the passive layer **160**. The beam is subsequently sent to active device **212** through a vertical up-down tapered waveguide coupler **602a** that couples light from the passive waveguiding layer **160** layer to an Active Structure Layer **156**. In one embodiment, active device **212** acts as an optical photodetector and detects the light beam power. The photodetector **212** converts the optical power to electrical power. The electrical current from the photodetector is transmitted to an electrical circuit **218a** via an electrical wire **220c**. The electrical circuit **218a** processes the data now carried by electrical current and voltage. The electrical circuits **218a** to **218d** produce electrical outputs carried by electrical wires **222a** to **222e**. The electrical outputs are sent to the Output Port **402**. In the Interior Part, there are optical beam path ways that are not terminated by a photodetector but are processed optically and the optical data after processing is sent to the output port via an optical waveguide **216k** in the transparent waveguiding layer **160**. The optical waveguide **216**, electrical circuit **218**, electrical wires **220**, and electrical wires **222** are further described in detail later.

FIG. **38** and FIG. **39** illustrate vertical structure for Output Port of electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanopho-

tonic integrated circuit with integrated chip-level optical network EIC-PIC+ICON device in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

To describe these figures, reference will be made to FIGS. 31 and 35. There are optical beam paths and electrical signal paths that enter the Output Port 402 from the interior Part 200. The typical optical beam path in the output port involve an optical waveguide 318 to bring the light beam in from the beam output ports of Interior Part 200. The beam is then sent to an optical fiber coupling optics 308 to couple light into an optical fiber 310. In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, Output Part 316 in Output Port 402 has a vertical structure as explained in conjunction with FIG. 39. The light beam from Interior Part 200 enters Output Port 402 through an optical waveguide 318.

As illustrated in FIG. 35, the waveguide core 160 is on top of a transparent lower waveguide cladding 164 and below the intermediate layer 162, and the lower waveguide cladding 164 is on top of a substrate 166. In a presently preferred exemplary embodiment, the optical beam has optical wavelengths around 1.5 micrometers (1.5 μm), the waveguide core layer 160 is silicon, which is transparent at the wavelength of 1.5 μm . The silicon waveguide core layer 160 has refractive index $n_{\text{Si}}=3.5$, and the thickness of layer 160 is 300 nanometers (300 nm). Furthermore, the cladding material layer 164 is silicon dioxide (SiO_2) with refractive index $n_{\text{SiO}_2}=1.5$ and a thickness of 300 nm or larger. The intermediate layer 162 is silicon nitride with a thickness of 300 nm. The substrate material 166 is silicon (Si) substrate. In this preferred embodiment, the waveguide core 120, lower waveguide cladding 164, and substrate 166 are formed by a Silicon-On-Insulator (SOI) substrate as is known to those skilled in the art.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the optical wavelength waveguide 318 is fabricated into the waveguide core layer 160 and cladding layer 164. The optical waveguide 318 is propagated in waveguide core layer 160. The output from the optical waveguide 318 is sent to the fiber coupling optics 308 to couple light into an optical fiber 310 as shown in FIG. 39.

The typical electrical signal path in the output port involve an electrical wire 320 to bring the electrical signals in from the electrical signal output wire 222 of Interior Part 200. The electrical signal is then sent to modulate a semiconductor laser 302 through direct current modulation. Alternatively, electrical signal through electrical wire 320 is sent to modulate the laser beam from the laser 302 by modulating an optical intensity modulator 304 connected to the output of the semiconductor laser 302 as illustrated in FIG. 31. The details described here are for illustrative purpose only and they do not limit the scope of the invention in any way. It is assumed that the wire 320 is used to modulate the optical modulator 304. According to an embodiment of the present invention, Output Part 300 in Output Port 402 has a vertical structure. The semiconductor laser 302 is fabricated into an active layer structure 156. Light output from laser 302 is sent to a passive waveguide 318 through a vertical up-down tapered waveguide coupler 602b that couples light from the active structure 156 to a passive waveguiding layer 160. The output of the waveguide 318 is sent to a silicon modulator. In that case the silicon modulator is fabricated into the waveguide core layer 160 and cladding layer 164. The output of the silicon modulator is sent to a silicon wavelength multiplexer 306. The wavelength multiplexer 306 is fabricated into the waveguide core layer 160 and cladding layer 164. The output of wavelength multiplexer 306 is sent to a passive waveguide

318. The output from the optical waveguide 318 is sent to the fiber coupling optics 308 to couple light into an optical fiber 310.

FIG. 40 illustrates general cross section of an electronic-integration compatible photonic/nanophotonic integrated circuit EIC-PIC device according to an embodiment of the invention.

After the fabrication process, a general cross section of an EIC-PIC 2200 fabricated is shown in FIG. 40 in which there are 4 main types of device area, namely: (1) electronic integrated circuit area such as CMOS electronic circuit area 2202; (2) active photonic device area 2204 such as that comprising active photonic devices based on InP; (3) passive photonic device or active silicon photonic device area 2206, including passive photonic devices such as waveguide, beam splitter, and wavelength multiplexer and demultiplexer. They also include active photonic devices that made use of silicon such as silicon based EO modulators; and (4) Fiber coupling optic area 2208 such as that comprising superlens.

General Specifications of the Devices Fabrication:

The various specifications of the above exemplary device fabrication for an EP chip are given for the purpose of illustration and not limitation for a currently preferred exemplary embodiment of an EIC-PIC. For example, the CMOS process may be replaced by other electronic integrated circuit fabrication or CMOS fabrication processes as long as the low-temperature photonic active-device processes done with wafer bonding is performed after all the high-temperature processes in the electronic integrated circuit fabrication or CMOS fabrication processes. The silicon photonic device fabrication can be done after or before the high-temperature processes. The electronic integrated circuit may be necessarily based on silicon and can be based on GaN material or other semiconductor materials (InP and GaAs).

While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it will be clear that the invention is not limited to these embodiments only. Numerous modifications, changes, variations, substitutions and equivalents will be apparent to those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, as described in the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for integrating one or more photonic devices on a substrate with a semiconductor device, wherein the semiconductor device comprises one or more electronic devices, the method comprising:
 - a. creating a first optical cladding layer on a first substrate;
 - b. creating a first optical core layer on top of the first optical cladding layer, wherein the first optical cladding layer and the first optical core layer form a first optical waveguide;
 - c. creating a first optical-fiber coupling lens on the first optical waveguide;
 - d. creating a first optical device, wherein an optical beam in the first waveguide propagates substantially in the first optical core layer;
 - e. optically connecting the first optical device to the first waveguide;
 - f. creating a first interspaced dielectric structure layer on top of the first optical core layer;
 - g. creating a second optical core layer on top of the first interspaced dielectric structure layer; and
 - h. creating a second optical device with optical beam propagating substantially in the second optical core layer;

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i. mounting a first optical fiber on the first substrate to facilitate a coupling of light beam energy between the first optical fiber and the first optical waveguide.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first substrate is a silicon-on-insulator wafer, the first optical cladding layer is a silicon dioxide layer, and the first optical core layer is a silicon-on-insulator wafer.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first optical-fiber coupling lens is a superlens.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the first optical device is one of an optical waveguide, an optical wavelength multiplexer, an optical wavelength demultiplexer, an optical grating, an optical beam splitter, a polarization beam splitter, an optical isolator, a polarization rotator, an optical interferometer, an optical modulator, an optical ring resonator, an optical disk resonator, an optical curved reflector, an optical mirror, an optical amplifier, an optical detector, a laser, a light-emitting device, a nonlinear-optical device, a photonic transistor, a optical harmonic frequency generator, and an all-optical device.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the first substrate comprises a trench to support the optical fiber.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the first substrate comprises a V-groove to support the optical fiber.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the optical beam enters the second optical device through a tapered waveguide structure made from the second optical core layer.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the optical beam exits the second optical device through a tapered waveguide structure made from the second optical core layer.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the second optical core layer is fabricated by wafer bonding.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the second optical core layer is fabricated by local-area wafer bonding.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the steps a-e are performed by using a process used in fabricating electronic devices.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the electronic devices are one of an electronic transistor, an electronic diode, a resistor, a capacitor, or an inductor.

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13. The method of claim 1, wherein the electronic devices form a CMOS integrated circuit.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the semiconductor device comprises one or more Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) devices, the method further comprising:

a. growing a first dielectric layer and a second dielectric layer on a nano-waveguide and a disk;

b. creating a deposition layer on the first dielectric layer and the second dielectric layer;

c. creating a source region and a drain region by implanting N+ dopants and P+ dopants on the deposition layer, wherein an integrated structure is formed.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the one or more Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) devices are integrated by using a standard CMOS fabrication process.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the second optical core layer is a III-V compound semiconductor layer.

17. The method of claim 1 further comprising performing Quantum Well Intermixing (QWI) on the second optical core layer.

18. A semiconductor device manufactured by the method as claimed in claim 14.

19. The semiconductor device of claim 18 further comprising a plurality of electronic circuit structures.

20. The semiconductor device of claim 19, wherein the plurality of electronic circuit structures further comprise at least one of an active electronic device and a passive electronic device.

21. The semiconductor device of claim 18 further comprising a plurality of photonic circuit structures.

22. The semiconductor device of claim 21, wherein the plurality of photonic circuit structures further comprise at least one of an active photonic device and a passive photonic device.

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